The Front Line Wins
When the Home Front
Endures

Nippon Times

No. 15,860 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

Home, Office, Workshop—
Battlefields All, for
Victory

NIPPON UNITS WIPE OUT FIVE CHIANG DIVISIONS IN CENTRAL CHINA DRIVE

Big Victory Scored in West Kungan Area In Hunan

ANNOUNCEMENT GIVEN

May 12-18 War Results Include 4,595 Enemy Dead and 1,945 Taken Prisoner

Five divisions forming part of the Chungking 10th Army Corps have been annihilated by Japanese Units in the battle in the western district of Kungan in Hunan Province, it was revealed in an announcement issued by Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Saturday. The war results obtained by the Japanese Forces in the operation were tremendous. The announcement follows:

Imperial Headquarters Announces

"Japanese Units operating in the Central China area following their war of annihilation in the districts around Tungting Lake attacked five enemy divisions belonging to the Chungking 10th Army Corps in the western district of Kungan and after trapping them at every corner have annihilated them. The war results realized by the Japanese Forces during a week from May 12 to 18 follow:

Dead bodies left by the Chungking forces	4,595
War prisoners	1,945
Guns of various kinds	27
Heavy and light machine-guns	67
Rifles	946

"The Japanese casualties are 70 killed in action."

The Japanese Units in the Central China area have done a really splendid piece of work in the district west of Kungan in Hunan Province within the brief period of only one week, as they have annihilated the main forces of five enemy army units. The fugitive enemy troops have been deprived of their fighting spirit and are fleeing toward the district north of Wenshuikai.

These Japanese Units, it will be recalled, launched a large-scale operation against the Chungking forces numbering about 70,000 entrenched in the districts around Tungting Lake on May 5 and after about a week's continued attack caused the enemy to leave 13,000 dead on the field. Moreover, the Japanese Units captured about 1,300 Chungking forces.

Air Units Cooperate

Domei

NANKING, May 21.—The Japanese Forces operating on the North and Central China fronts are achieving great war results, smashing the enemy on all sides in cooperation with the Air Force, and are penetrating deep into enemy territory, it was announced today by the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China in an announcement of the war results in China during the past week.

The announcement follows:

"On the Hunan front, Japanese land, air and water forces, in close coordination, have launched repeated surprise attacks against the enemy, dealing telling blows on the 29th and the 10th Group Armies, composed of some 90,000 troops.

"In less than 10 days of fighting, the Japanese Forces reduced in quick succession the enemy strongholds of Kungan, Hsichi, Menghansu, Wangchiachang and Nwanshuichieh, and the fertile lowlands of Hunan are now under complete Japanese control. The Japanese Forces are continuing their drive against the fleeing enemy deep into the mountainous regions.

"Two enemy planes attempted to raid a Japanese position but were quickly routed by the Japanese warplanes, which succeeded in bringing one of them down.

"On the North China front, Chungking resistance has virtually broken down with the loss of two of their leading commanders, General Pang Ping-hsun and General Sun Tien-ying, who with some 70,000 troops under their command recently joined the Nanking Government.

"A new drive was launched on May 15 and 16 against remnant enemy forces, resulting in the capture of Sungyenchen, stronghold of the enemy's new Fifth Brigade. The Japanese Forces are now engaged in mopping up enemy reinforcements

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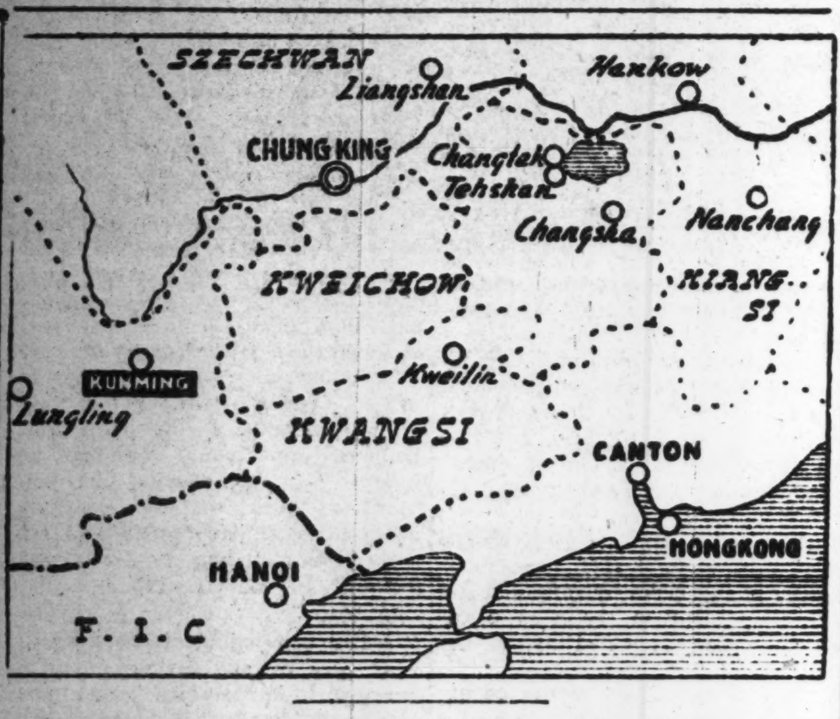


Imperial Warplanes Destroy 24 Foe Planes at Kunming

Fierce Duel Above American Base in China Results In Nine P-40's Being Shot Down—Fuel Tanks And Repair Shops Also Destroyed in Raid

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, May 22.—A total of 24 enemy planes were either shot down or set ablaze on the ground by the Japanese Air Force in its raid on Kunming Airfield on May 15, it was revealed here today.

Raiding the Kunming Airfield with a combined formation of fighters and bombers, the Japanese Army Air Force set ablaze on the ground 15 large-type enemy planes, consisting of consolidated B-24 and DC-3 planes, besides setting fire to fuel tanks and repair shops.

In air-duels lasting for about 30 minutes, the Japanese airmen shot down eight P-40 enemy planes, of which two are uncertain, out of a total of about 20 planes that flew up from the airfield to counter the Japanese attack. A later investigation disclosed that another enemy plane was definitely shot down over the border of Yunnan Province. Thus the number of enemy planes shot down totalled nine.

The Japanese side lost four planes in the raid against Kunming Airfield.

Third Raid

This was the third visit of Japanese warplanes to the base of the American air force in China.

The first visit was on April 26 and the second was two days later, on April 28.

In those raids the Imperial Army airmen shot down and destroyed a total of 46 enemy planes besides damaging Kunming railway station and other military establishments.

After these assaults by Imperial Army airmen the American air force in China is minus more than 70 planes. This means the upsetting of their plan for the realization of the wildest dream of raiding the Japanese mainland.

Guerillas Driven Back

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, May 22.—The American air force in China, which has been carrying on guerilla warfare from the interior of China to which it was driven by the Imperial Forces, was impudent enough to go into action on May 21.

At 6 p.m. that day four small size planes appeared over Pailochi, 20 kilometers north of Yochow. Imperial Army wild eagles quickly engaged them and shot down one of them which crashed to the northern shore of Lake Tungting, and forced down a second. The other enemy planes escaped.

Reuter Admits Raid

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SAIGON, May 22.—Reuter reports from Chungking that the Imperial Japanese Air Force attacked Kunming on the morning of May 16 and had a severe engagement with a group of fighting planes of the American air force in China.

COAL STRIKE IN U.S. BECOMING SERIOUS

7,100 More Suspend Work in Pennsylvania

Although the American coal miners' dispute has been temporarily suspended by the truce agreement, localized strikes are erupting at various sections of the mining districts in the United States, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Friday in quoting a report from Pittsburg.

Officials of the United Mine Workers' Union of America were able to appease 3,000 strikers of a coal mine in Pennsylvania to resume work on Friday but with new strikes starting at numerous other mines, the number of strikers which was estimated at approximately 6,000 on Thursday suddenly increased to 7,100 on Friday in spite of the fact the Union headquarters were able to get the 3,000 workers mentioned above to return to their mines.

Meanwhile, John L. Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers' Union, is said to be in Washington for some undisclosed purpose, but observers believe that he is not ready to accept the terms for mediation that have been presented by the National War Labor Board.

MACASSAR TRYING TO BETTER HEALTH

To Introduce New Housing Plan

Domei

MACASSAR, May 22.—In order to improve the health of the local inhabitants, the authorities here, who are making efforts for the construction of residential quarters and shopping streets in the healthy elevated section with the expansion of the city, now plan to introduce some changes in the construction of houses to prevent the spread of malaria, it was learned here.

Hitherto bamboo and palm-trees, which have been chiefly used as building materials by the local inhabitants, have been found unfit for the wiping out of malaria, and the authorities are now studying improvements in the construction of houses by using wood.

Meanwhile, with a view to solving the housing problem, the authorities plan to build tenement houses for Japanese residents and local inhabitants. Much importance is attached to the plan as such facilities were not in existence at the time of the Dutch administration.

SPEECH IN U.S. BY CHURCHILL MEANINGLESS

Spokesman Hori Finds Idea Conveyed to Congress Only Repetitions of Past

EAGER FOR MORE AID

Roosevelt Is Scape-Goat of Crafty Premier to Save Downfall of England

The recent speech made by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill before the members of the American Congress is nothing but rehashing old ideas so frequently uttered by defeated leaders to save "dear old England's fast diminishing power," declared Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, on Saturday.

"This man, Churchill," Mr. Hori stated, "is visiting the United States for no other good purpose than to make President Franklin Roosevelt play the 'second fiddle' in reshaping the destiny of America by sending all American troops to fight Britain's war. It is not Roosevelt but crafty Churchill who determines the diplomacy and war strategy of the United States."

Commenting further, Mr. Hori asserted:

All Is Repetition

"Prime Minister Churchill's speech before the United States Congress contains, as usual, a mere repetition of subjects frequently taken up by enemy leaders, such as the imminent threat of a major air offensive against the Axis Powers; the ultimate victory of the so-called United Nations; the warning to the American and British people of the seriousness of the submarine menace; the difficulty of carrying on global warfare; and the urgent necessity of enhancing the unity among the anti-Axis countries—subjects which are hardly worth special comment.

"However, a close examination of Mr. Churchill rhetoric makes it abundantly clear that the significant things were said between the lines. One of the main objects of his visit to Washington was to gloss over the irretrievable blunder he had made in his speech before the British House of Commons on March 21. Probably due to an excessive enthusiasm over the importance of the 'Europe First' policy or to his ease of mind of speaking in his own country, Mr. Churchill unwittingly revealed his real intentions.

"He declared: 'However vigorously the war against Japan is prosecuted, there will certainly be a partial demobilization following on the defeat of Hitler.' By this 'slip of the tongue' the repercussions to the speech in all the countries allied with Britain were instantaneous.

"Observing close at hand the adverse situations brought about by the miserable defeats of crack British forces in the battles in the Arakan area, as well as the surrender of an ever-increasing number of their own armies before the powerful onslaught of the Japanese Forces in North and Central China, the disappointment which that speech aroused among Chungking leaders is readily understandable.

"The disappointment and grievances in Australia were equally profound for despite her loud propaganda about the so-called Southwest Pacific offensive, she was, as she still is, in fear and trembling before the steadily approaching Japanese pressure from the north.

Taken by Surprise

"The United States which had hitherto been reluctantly cooperating in the 'Europe First' policy at Britain's request was taken by complete surprise by this irresponsible statement of the British Prime Minister. The American apprehension over the possibility of British desertion when the European war comes to a certain stage was further abetted, resulting in an increasing number of advocates of the 'Pacific First' policy among the influential press and congressional circles.

"Confronted by this wholly unexpected adverse development Mr. Churchill hastened to Washington to prevent President Roosevelt and his military chiefs from being overpowered by this ever-mounting public opinion. In doing so, he did not fail to take along General Wavell to explain to the American military experts how difficult it is to undertake a large-scale land offensive against the Japanese forces in Burma, describing in detail the appalling disasters already experienced.

"It appears, as a result, that he has finally succeeded in having Mr.

(Continued on Page 3)

SHINING STAR OF YAMAMOTO IS UNDIMMED

Imperial Navy Shaken Not One Jot By Passing of Late Fleet-Admiral

HEROIC EXAMPLE IS SET

Admiral Koga, the Successor, Enjoys Fullest Confidence of The Service

By a Naval Commentator

The communique of the Imperial Headquarters that Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, had been killed in action on the foremost southern front while directing operations there has deeply pained the 100,000,000 people of this country and at the same time revived fresh memories of the splendid achievements of the late Fleet-Admiral and brought home to us all the grimness of the war we are now fighting.

The news, however, has shaken the solid battle array of the Imperial Navy not one jot and the late naval hero is succeeded by the able Admiral Mineichi Koga, who enjoys the fullest confidence of the Navy, as Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. Also as commandant of the Yokosuka Naval Station, Admiral Soemu Toyoda has been appointed forthwith.

Star Remains Undimmed

The bright star of the late Fleet-Admiral remains undimmed by his death because it shines for all the members of the Navy with fresh brilliance by the heroic example set for its commanders and it will continue to inspire the fighters of the sea with the indomitable fighting spirit that he transmitted to his successors.

The training and educational tradition of the Imperial Navy, moreover, is not such as to develop the individual powers and abilities of its men independent of the rest of the service but rather is of such a nature as to enable its members to exchange whatever powers and abilities they possess among themselves so that the Navy as a whole may be tempered into a perfect homogenous piece of steel that can cut through any enemy defense like a knife through a cake of cheese.

Brilliant as the late Fleet-Admiral was, the Navy still has many fine strategists of the first water and it must not be forgotten that whatever magnificent plans and consummate skill that have spread the renown of our Navy far and wide were after all the accumulation of the innumerable joint studies and sacrifices that had been made in the course of many years through the fires of many battles.

Our far-flung battle-lines now extend from the Aleutians to the north to the Southern Pacific to the east and to the Indian Ocean to the west and even as far as the waters of South Africa. The will to smash the enemy that the late Fleet-Admiral bore with him to the last is alive in the hearts of our naval fighters, not only with undiminished intensity, but with fresh impetus added by the determination to make the enemy pay dearly for the death of one of their most cherished leaders.

The enemy propaganda machinery is no doubt even now buzzing with all and every sort of rumor concerning his death but the resolution of the 100,000,000 Japanese behind the lines will only burn the fiercer in a single ball of fighting flame that nothing can stop until the enemy is consumed. Recent news dispatches tell of the feverish efforts being made by the enemy to mobilize their vast productive power purporting to overwhelm the Axis camp but it is utterly impossible for them, deprived of their southern resources areas, to maintain the productive pace they boast of.

Supply Routes Strengthened

On our side, our supply routes are being steadily strengthened and the construction of the occupied areas is progressing with amazing rapidity. The abundant man and material resources of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are being mobilized under the direction of a Japan determined to do or die. This serves a striking contrast to the marked deterioration in the quality of the American air force through replacements with raw student material.

Nevertheless, we must not lose sight of the fact that war is a grim and desperate business. The Imperial Navy is maintaining perfect coordination of all its component parts on the basis of unshakable invincibility built up by the initial

(Continued on Page 2)

THEIR MAJESTIES GRANT HIGH ADDITIONAL HONOR TO LATE FLEET-ADMIRAL

Marshal's Sabre Presented

The photo shows the marshal's sabre and badge which His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough on Saturday to present to the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto being delivered by naval officers at the residence of the late Fleet-Admiral.

Imperial Messengers Visit Residence to Offer Condolence

DIGNITARIES CALL

Government Allots ¥95,000 for State Funeral; Yonai to Head Committee

In profound condolence of the gallant death met by the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Their Majesties the Emperor, Empress and Empress Dowager were gracious enough to send Their Imperial Majesties' messengers Chamberlains Sukemasa Iriye, Yasuya Mitsui and Kiyoshi Nishimura respectively to the residence of the late Fleet-Admiral at Aoyama Minami-cho, Akasaka-ku, on Saturday afternoon.

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough on Saturday to grant a Fleet-Admiral's sabre and badge to the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto.

At 10 a.m. the same day, Rear-Admiral Tasuku Nakazawa, Director of the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry, together with Commander Ishikawa proceeded to the Imperial Household Department to receive the sabre and badge.

The sabre and badge were conveyed at 11:30 a.m. to Yoshimasa Yamamoto, son of the late Fleet-Admiral, at his residence at Aoyama Minami-cho, Akasaka-ku.

State Funeral Funds

The Government decided at the Cabinet meeting on Friday to defray a sum of ¥95,000 from the second reserve of the general account of the Finance Ministry as expenditures for the State funeral to be held in honor of the late Fleet-Admiral.

The members of the committee for the observance of the State funeral were announced by the Cabinet Saturday with the sanction of His Majesty the Emperor.

Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, formerly Prime Minister, was named chairman of the committee, and Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, vice-chairman.

The committee will meet at 1:30 p.m. Monday at the Prime Minister's official residence to decide on the date, funeral ground and other arrangements for the solemn occasion.

Admiral Yonai was chosen because he fulfilled all the qualification: that he should be a naval officer of seniority to the late Fleet-Admiral and that he should have been on intimate terms with the deceased. The late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto served as Vice-Minister when Admiral Yonai was Navy Minister.

On being named chairman of the committee, Admiral Yonai said:

"Truly a great honor. I feel the greatness of my responsibility all the more. Until I discharge my duty I shall be all sincerity and reverence, with no other thought than that I may be able to fill the function to perfection."

Other members of the committee are:

Committee Members Named

Cabinet secretaries Shuichi Inada, Norio Mihashi, Asao Sato, Soichi Shibue, Norio Iwakura; Goro Murata, Vice-President of the Board of Information; Aisuke Okamoto, Councilor of the Imperial Household Department; Minoru Inumaru, secretary of the Imperial Household Department; Masters of Ceremonies Count Toshiyoshi Bojo and Viscount Takamitsu Kyogoku; Shizuo Suzuki, technician of the Imperial Household Department; Lieutenant-Colonel Hidetsugu Imamura; Major Shincho Maki; Navy Vice-Minister Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto; Captain Yoshio Yamamoto; Captain Suigeru Nagao; Commander Otohiko Okamura; Commander Haruo Kuwabara; Commander Jitsuji Goto; Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander Shigeru Kodama; Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander Atsushi Yaoita and six others.

From early morning on Saturday, the Navy Ministry was visited by a large number of persons to express condolence.

Around 10 a.m., Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli, followed by naval and air attaches to the local Italian Embassy, made a call of condolence there. The Italian Ambas-

(Continued on Page 2)

News of Yamamoto's Heroic Death Played Up by Berlin Newspapers

Say It Is Symbolic of Sublime Spirit of Sacrifice the Like of Which Is Barely Known In Other Countries

Playing up the news of the gallant death of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, all evening newspapers in Berlin on Friday declared that the heroic death in action of the great officer is a clear manifestation of the tradition of the Japanese Fighting Services, whose commanders always fight with their men on the foremost front-line, says a Domei report from Berlin.

Those journals pointed out the fact that the very brilliant war results achieved by the Imperial Navy since the outbreak of the current war were due to the superb strategic guidance of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto.

They expressed deep regret over the death of such a great Admiral which means a great loss to the Axis camp but, at the same time, asserted that the Imperial Navy of Japan, whose supreme might will not be affected by this loss, will continue to score great war results under the leadership of its new Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Mineichi Koga.

Evincing the deep mourning of the German nation over the death of the late Fleet-Admiral, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung in its editorial said in part:

"The death in action of the Admiral attests to the fact that the commanders of the Japanese Forces are always with their units on the foremost fighting line and is symbolic of a sublime spirit of sacrifice, the like of which is rarely known in other countries of the world.

"For his distinguished services rendered to the State in guiding his subordinates, in strengthening the Air Force and in scoring brilliant victories on various fronts since the outbreak of the current war, the late Admiral will forever be revered by soldiers as well as by civilians as the hero of the sea and his name will remain indelible forever and ever in history."

Giving much prominence to the report of the death of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, all the Swiss journals eulogized the very distinguished services rendered by the great naval officer in their evening editions on Friday, according to a Domei dispatch from Zurich the same day.

These newspapers printed the announcement of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's passing by the Imperial Headquarters as broadcast by the Domei News Agency and a lengthy career of the deceased.

Pointing out that the late Fleet-Admiral contributed very much to the strengthening of the Japanese Navy Air Force as Director-General of the Aviation Headquarters, the Swiss journals declared that Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's death in an airplane shows how highly the late officer estimated the role played by aircraft in modern naval battles and also clearly manifests the tradition of aerial battles whereby commanders and their subordinates share the risk in fighting.

Italian Navy Sends Condolence Message; Extols Hero's Death

Domei

ROME, May 21.—Admiral Arturo Riccardi, Vice-Minister of the Italian Navy, today cabled to the Japanese Navy a message of condolence over the death of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet. The message paid tribute to Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, the originator of joint naval and aerial operations, who died an honorable death in battle.

Malta Hit by Axis Planes

British fortifications on Malta Island were subjected to fierce raid of combined formations of Axis fighter and bomber planes on Friday, it was announced by the headquarters of the British forces there, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in quoting a report from Valletta.

ALL NATION TO FETE NAVY DAY ON MAY 27

Grand Celebrations to Fill Programs; All Hearts Will Vow for Victory

The 38th Navy Day falls on May 27. It will be the occasion for the 100,000,000 people of Japan to join in paying tribute to the incomparable Imperial Navy. That day the people will remember the very brilliant victories which have been scored by the Imperial Navy in the War of Greater East Asia that opened with the attack on Pearl Harbor that was the end of the American Pacific fleet.

The observation of the auspicious day which is drawing near will be on a really great scale. At no time have the people been more grateful to the Imperial Navy than they are today, when working in cooperation with the Imperial Army it has put the nation in position to bring the war to a completely successful end.

Full of Activity

That day the Capital will be full of activity. All over the city meetings, motion picture shows, exhibitions, and all sorts of events will be held under the auspices of the Navy Ministry and the Board of Information.

Women's organizations will solicit "victory dolls" from the people at large to send them to the officers and men at the front. On top of these events will come the ceremony of dedicating planes which have been built by organizations and groups of individuals for donation to the Imperial Navy.

Planes Dedicated

On Navy Day, 12 planes will be dedicated in Osaka. There will be the dedication of other planes in other places almost every day until the end of the month.

On May 23 aquatic physical training meets will be held on the Sumida River and off Shinagawa. For three days from May 24 lecture meetings will be held at the Sanshi Kaikan Hall. The lectures will be about the air arm of the Imperial Navy.

Three days from May 25 meetings will be held at department stores at which the attendants will write letters of encouragement to the officers and men at the front.

On May 25 at 5:30 p.m. women will gather at the Korakuen stadium to pray for the Imperial Navy.

Programs for Navy Day Celebrations

May 26—Performance of the new Noh Drama "Imperial Warship" at 1:30 p.m. at Kazoku Kaikan. Women and Children's Sea and Air Rally at 12:30 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan.

May 26-27—Cardboard Show at the Sukiyabashi Park.

May 27—Navy Air Arm Lecture Rally at the Gunjin Kaikan.

May 29—Completion ceremony of the Gunkan March Memorial at Hibiya Park.

May 10-30—German Navy Photo Exhibit at the Toho Theater.

May 18-27—"Minute-Story" Exhibit at the Toyoko Department Store. Exhibit in Praise of the Heroic Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi and Rear-Admiral Kaku at the Matsuya Department Store at Ginza.

May 27-June 2—Photo Exhibit "Become Young Eagles" at the Hattori Watch Company.

May 28-June 2—Seventh Marine Arts Exhibit at the Ueno Municipal Arts Hall.

GREEK TRANSPORT SUNK

Attacked While Heading for N. Africa Off Brazil Coast

A Greek transport that left Buenos Aires for North Africa with a full cargo of wheat was attacked and sunk by a submarine in the vicinity of the Fernando de Noronha Island off the coast of Brazil, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Thursday in quoting a report from Rio de Janeiro.

All members of the crew were rescued, and they were rushed by air from the scene of the disaster to Pernambuco, Brazil.

Shining Star Of Yamamoto Is Undimmed

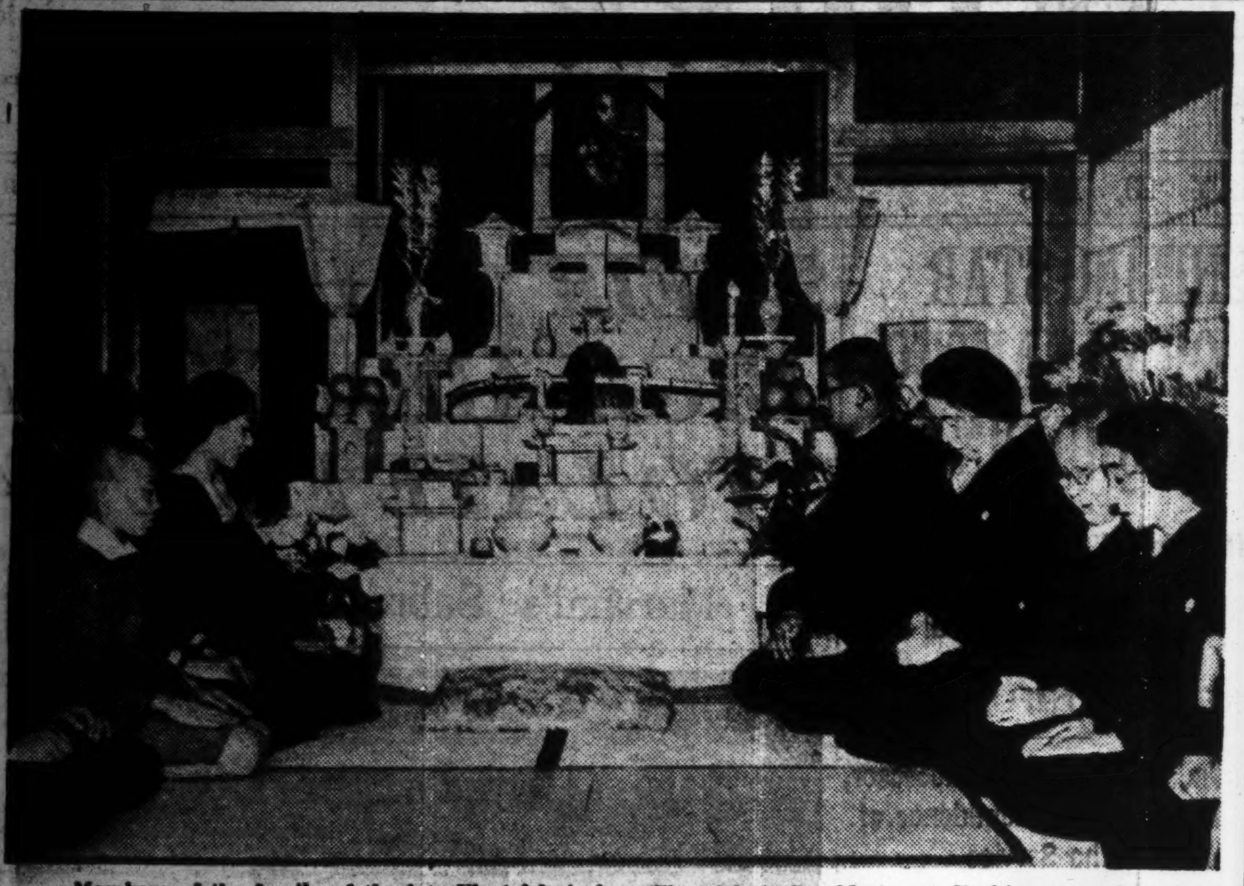
(Continued from Page 1)

victories of the late Fleet Admiral Yamamoto and under the able command of Admiral Koga. The unparalleled naval tradition transmitted by the late Fleet Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo and other numerous stars of the Imperial Navy to the late Fleet Admiral Yamamoto is now urging Admiral Koga and all the other members of the Fleet to ever more spendid victories in the decisive war we are now fighting.

Has More Listeners

BERLIN.—The B.B.C. has only half as many listeners as the Greater German Radio Station. According to statistics published by the German postal authorities the B.B.C. has 8,700,000 listeners while the Greater German Radio has 16,000,000.

Fleet-Admiral's Memory Recalled



Members of the family of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto before the altar in the Yamamoto home. At left of right row is the late Fleet-Admiral's eldest son, Yoshimasa, and next to him is the widow of the late Fleet-Admiral.

Sister of Late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto Recalls Childhood Days of Her Brother

"He was a tender and considerate brother from childhood," remarked Mrs. Kazu Takahashi, 78, elder sister of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and who is now residing in the Admiral's home city Nagaoka in Niigata Prefecture with her daughter Fusa, 26, her husband Kanekatsu and their son, Makoto 2 years old, according to Domei.

In deep sorrow and reverent homage to the gallant death of Admiral Yamamoto, Mrs. Takahashi and her family including Mrs. Tomi Kawagoshi, niece of the deceased, were silently and reverently offering prayers for the peaceful repose of the deceased while burning incense.

Mrs. Takahashi recalling the childhood days she and the late Fleet-Admiral spent together, stated as follows:

"I am sure my brother, Isoroku was quite happy to die for the cause of the nation. We cannot but be filled with awe and trepidation at the great honor bestowed upon my brother when he merely did what any fighting man would do. Nothing but sweet and happy memories return to my mind when I think of his boyhood. He was not talkative, but always kind and most considerate to his sisters. He had no particular preferences in food, but he liked, 'Koromogaya,' (torreya nuts covered with pounded rice), which tastes something like sweet bean cakes. Whenever he came back to his birthplace, we prepared, 'Koromogaya,' for him. From his childhood he was very good at flying kites and dancing 'Chigomai,' (rural dance often danced by children on festivals)."

Tender to the Core

Mrs. Kawagoshi then continued, "My uncle was unsociable, but he was kind and tender to the core. He liked the Bon Festival Dance and when we had a get-together party one summer my father played on a flute and uncle Isoroku danced the Bon dance to the tune."

Fusa San, with her two year-old Makoto on her knees, said, "When this baby was born last October, uncle Isoroku named him, 'Makoto,' in his sincere wish for the boy to grow up into an upright man. He truly lived up to his firm conviction that truth is the most valuable thing in life. He always asked after the welfare of Makoto in his letters. Makoto has never met his god-parent, but we are determined to bring him up to become a worthy soldier, like uncle Isoroku."

It goes without saying that all the Nagaoka residents were deeply moved by Admiral Yamamoto's valiant death and on the occasion doubled their determination to beat the enemy completely.

To Crush White House

In this connection Chokichi Kakinuma, principal of the Nagaoka Boys Middle School from which the late Fleet-Admiral had graduated, remarked with sorrow on the death of the hero, "On the night of May 20 we had an annual meeting of the alumni association. On the occasion we cabled the Admiral praying for his success in war. He used to say that he would fight till he smashed the White House. It must have been a great regret for him not to be able to live to see the White House crumple to the ground. On Saturday we held a memorial service in honor of the late Fleet-Admiral, attended by all the teachers and students of the school and on the occasion we renewed our determination to crush America and Britain."

Mayor Matsuda of Nagaoka spoke on behalf of the city residents, "All the Nagaoka residents, old and young, men and women, are filled with profoundest sorrow at the sudden death of Admiral Yamamoto. He loved his native town so deeply that he used to say, 'the World, Japan and Nagaoka.' Remembering his love for his birthplace, the 70,000 people of Nagaoka are now united into one fighting body to fulfil their own tasks in their respective places."

HONGKONG TO PRODUCE BUTTER FOR EAST ASIA

300,000 Pounds Obtained Monthly; Good Prospects Seen In Milk, Beef Output

Domei

HONGKONG, May 22.—The Hongkong pasture, management of which was taken over from enemy nationals by the Japan Marine Fishery Company, will supply in the near future many regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with fresh butter.

Milk left over after meeting the demand of the Hongkong populace is being manufactured into butter, which now amounts to some 300,000 pounds a month.

The same pasture, since the change in management, has been greatly increasing its production of cow milk, largely through the effort of the experts invited here from Japan. It is now producing fresh milk at the rate of 20 pounds per cow, enough to provide amply for the needs of the Hongkong people.

It is also projected by the management of the pasture to engage in the production of beef. By means of ice plants formerly owned by enemy nationals, beef will be frozen and exported to various parts of East Asia.

New Guinea Positions Bombed by Japanese; Guadalcanal Also Hit

Japanese Naval Forces are wreaking havoc on anti-Axis positions at various points in New Guinea, it was admitted on Friday by the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei which quoted a report from Melbourne. The enemy announcement said that Ward Hunt Peninsula in New Guinea was raided by the Japanese on Thursday and they also bombed Dobudoula, Port Moresby and Milne Bay. A communique from Buenos Aires relaying a report from Melboune also disclosed the Imperial Air Forces furiously blasted the positions of the American forces in Guadalcanal Island on Wednesday night.

Hauptmann's Play to Play

PARIS.—Gerhart Hauptmann's play "Iphigenia of Delphi" will be performed at the Comedie Francaise in the beginning of June, it was learned here.

To Play in Denmark

VIENNA.—The Viennese Philharmonic Orchestra under the famous German conductor, Wilhelm Furtwaengler, will hold a series of guest-performances in Denmark and Sweden.

THEIR MAJESTIES HONOR YAMAMOTO

(Continued From Page 1)

sador was followed by the military attache to the Bulgarian Legation.

At 11:40 a.m., German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer and naval and air attaches to the German Embassy called at the Ministry to express their respectful condolence.

Many dignitaries as well as the public made calls of condolence on Saturday at the home of the late Fleet-Admiral.

Mrs. Rei Yamamoto, widow of the late Fleet-Admiral, received the distinguished visitors including Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching, Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, Minister Without Portofolio and concurrently President of the Planning Board, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, former Foreign Minister, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, former Navy Minister, Admiral Isamu Takeshita, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information.

At 11 a.m., 28 students of the second year class of the Yamawaki Higher Girls' School, who are classmates of Masako Yamamoto, the second daughter of the late Fleet-Admiral, visited the home to pray for the peaceful repose of the late Fleet-Admiral.

General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, Chief Priest of Meiji Shrine, Rear-Admiral Jiro Nango, and others also made calls of condolence.

Pupils Express Condolence

To tender their condolence to the late Fleet-Admiral, pupils of the Kudan, Hibiya, Atago and Tomoe national schools on Sunday will line up beside the street from the Tokyo Station to the Suikosha or Navy Club through Hibiya along which the ashes of the late Fleet-Admiral will be borne.

Meanwhile, a solemn pledge will be made to the soul of the late Fleet-Admiral by the pupils of the 700 national schools in Tokyo on Monday morning to carry on the late Fleet-Admiral's efforts to crush the enemy.

Tsai Calls on Tojo

Tsai Pei, China's new Ambassador to Japan, made a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on Saturday afternoon at the latter's official residence.

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KATO'S ANNIVERSARY TO SEE OBSERVANCE

Ceremony in Memory of Hero-God Tateo Kato to Be Observed in Honganji Temple Here

With a year already gone since the death in action of Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero-God of the Air, solemn ceremonies in observance of that anniversary will be held today at the Tsukiji Honganji, Tokyo.

On Saturday, exactly one year since the Hero-God of the Air fell fighting in the air, the first anniversary of his death was observed with simplicity but with profound feeling at his home in Tokyo and his birthplace in Higashi Asahikawa, Hokkaido.

At the Major-General's home in Saginomiya, Tokyo, incense was burned throughout the day before the altar. By the altar were innumerable paintings, pictures, and busts of the Hero-God, and flowers and model planes sent by the pupils of Saginomiya National School decorated the small room. There was also a model of Major-General Kato's Hayabusa plane sent by the Akeno Air School.

Widow at Home

On this day, the Air-God's mother was away, having gone to the home of the Hero-God's sister. The Major-General's children, 11-year old Masaaki, 8-year-old Nobuhide, and the youngest, 6-year-old Yuzo were attending the presentation ceremonies for the Hayabusa planes being contributed to the Army. The Major-General's widow, Tazuko, sat alone at home looking at the uniform of her husband decorated by the Order of the Golden Kite and the Order of the Rising Sun, and communing with the spirit of the Hero-God.

At Higashiasahigawa, the Hero-God's birthplace, services were held only by those related to or having deep connections with the Major-General. Because this is the rice-planting season in that locality it was previously decided to postpone the observance of the first anniversary of the Hero-God's death until July or August. At that time the entire village will observe solemnly the death anniversary of their heroic native son.

The villagers, however, will observe ceremonies in their hearts at this time and exert further efforts to increase the production of foodstuffs, thus to aid the forward drive of wartime Japan. They believe that that is the best way to remember the heroic deeds of the Hero-God.

At the Asahi National School and the Asahikawa Middle School, both in Asahikawa, the schools from which Major-General Kato graduated, ceremonies were held honoring the spirits of the Hero-God and the other graduates of the schools who fell fighting for the cause of the nation.

Movie on Hero-God's Life

In the motion picture industry, the first anniversary of the Hero-God was marked by the beginning of work on "The Kato Hayabusa Fighting Unit" by the Toho Motion Picture Company. The picture will deal with the life of the Air Hero from the period preceding the War of Greater East Asia to the time of his death. By gaining information from the Hero-God's friends and seniors who will bring out the truly heroic character and indomitable fighting spirit of the Hero.

Among the outstanding incidents the picture will deal with will be those of the Kato Unit escorting the transports carrying the Yamashita Corps and assaulting Rangoon. The death in action of the Hero-God in his combat with an enemy Blenheim over the Akyab Airfield will also be vividly reenacted.

The picture will be directed by Kajiro Yamamoto, who directed "The Battles off Hawaii and Malay," and will star Susumu Fujita, star of the same picture. The picture will be shot at the Akeno Air School and at various localities in the South, will mobilize numerous special technicians, and will be completed in time to be released throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere by the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Young Army Pilots Follow Injunctions of Late Kato

Youthful Airmen, Now Grown Into Full-Fledged 'Wild Eagles', Imbued With Same Burning Spirit of Hero-God of the Air

The young army pilots under Major-General Tateo Kato, the Hero-God of the air, who met his heroic death in an aerial engagement with the enemy over the Bay of Bengal, have now grown into full-fledged army wild eagles and are determinedly keeping the memory of their former commander fresh in their minds. The injunctions left by the late major-general are being followed by these army pilots with ever more zealous spirit, and they are crushing the enemy in every encounter with him.

Captain Haruyasu Kuroe, an officer attached to the former Kato unit, tells how his comrades are carefully following the example set by their former commander, as follows:

November 11,—"Following closely a combined enemy air squadron composed of 10 Blenheim bombers and 8 P-36 fighters, came 6 Hurricane fighters that day to attack the Akyab sector under our control. Captain Haruyasu Maruo, who valiantly met the enemy with an X X number of Japanese planes, plunged into the midst of the formation of enemy Blenheim bombers and engaged all ten of them in aerial combat.

"Soon two of the enemy planes were shot down leaving streaks of smoke behind them. The rest of the Blenheim bombers began to break up formation and fled across the border.

"Seeing the situation, the enemy fighters pounced upon Captain Maruo in a swarm. The Captain, handling the situation with great skill, continued to chase the enemy bombers in the direction of the border. "The Captain's plane was never seen again since this aerial engagement. The Bengal Sea that has formerly swallowed our great Chief has taken another of our heroes."

November, 11—"To the Spirit of Sergeant-Major Hisajiro Ito:

"Your end was truly heroic. I am proud to have had a man of your courage for my subordinate. That day you were magnificent when you tried to chase the enemy after fighting for thirty minutes with more than twenty of the enemy Blenheim, Hurricane and P-36 planes which attacked the Akyab sector. As you were about to chase the enemy, you saw an enemy Hurricane fighter sneaking upon the plane of Sergeant-Major Iwasaki which was obliged to make a forced landing after being disabled by enemy fire. You made a quick loop and attacked the cowardly enemy.

"You saved your comrade and shot the enemy down, but you had to meet another enemy plane that pounced upon you. You had no time to get ready. Seeing that, you sacrificed yourself by colliding against the enemy plane and together plunging into the sea off the coast of Akyab.

Sergeant-Major Ito, you remember our late commander Major-General Kato was always saying, 'A man engaged in air service must meet his end gallantly and beautifully.' Well, you have put his words into practice, and I am sure that our late Chief will be happy where he sleeps in peace.

CHIANGSTERS JOIN NANKING

General Ku's Forces Reorganized as 12th Infantry Brigade

Domei

NANKING, May 21.—The Chungking forces under General Ku Hai-chiu, which surrendered to the Imperial Japanese Forces in March this year, has been reorganized as the National Government of China's 12th Independent Infantry Brigade, and will be stationed to maintain peace and order in a certain district, it was disclosed here today.

It was also announced that General Chen Kung has been appointed Commander of the new Brigade.

2 MALAIANS COMING HERE

Being Sent by Penang to Study Government Administration

Domei

PENANG, May 22.—Two Malaian youths have been selected by the Penang Provincial Government to be sent to Japan for a two-year study of Japanese Government administration and industries.

They are scheduled to leave Penang for Japan in the middle part of July.

Upon returning to Penang after the completion of their two-year study in Japan, they will be employed by the Penang Provincial Government to form the backbone of the native Government employees.

Housing Racket in England

STOCKHOLM.—The existence of a housing racket in England is revealed by the Liberal M.P., Sir Percy Harris, during a debate in the House of Commons.

German Skipper Honored

OSLO.—Julian Doenstmaier, captain of a German merchantman at present stationed in Oslo, has been awarded the Order of Isabella the Catholic by the Spanish Government for services rendered during the Spanish civil war.

ALL CHINA MOURNS DEATH OF ADMIRAL

Lin Pai-Sheng and Jen Yuan-Tao Comment on Passing of Great Leader

Domei

NANKING, May 22.—Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister, issued a verbal statement last night on behalf of the National Government eulogizing the gallant death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

Minister Lin said, "The late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, with his heroic spirit, sharp strategy and powerful driving force, not only rendered distinguished services to his State but also has laid a firm foundation for the ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia, for which all the Asiatic peoples tender him the highest respect and esteem."

"His heroic death," the Publicity Minister said, "symbolizes the naval spirit of Japan, and his blood will crystallize into a solid corner-stone for the permanent defense of Greater East Asia."

The appointment of Admiral Mineichi Koga as the successor to the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, Mr. Lin declared, only serves to indicate that the Imperial Japanese Navy has been reinforced still further, and "there is not the slightest doubt that the final victory is in our hands."

Admiral Jen Yuan-tao, Navy Minister of the National Government of China, said: "The Imperial Japanese Navy has obtained brilliant war results with the firm conviction of victory. These triumphs are a great honor to all the Asiatic peoples."

"Our highest respect and esteem go to the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto who met heroic death on the first front line for the defense of Greater East Asia," he said.

Now that the late Fleet-Admiral has become the God of the Imperial Japanese Navy, the Navy Minister said, all China has renewed its unflinching determination to fight the war to a successful end at all costs.

Admiral Mineichi Koga, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, Navy Minister Jen said, is well known as a gifted strategist and he is sure to crush the British and American navies for the security of the Pacific.

Chu Expresses Condolence

Domei

PEKING, May 21.—Chu Shen, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, issued an official statement today expressing the condolence of the people of North China over the death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, late Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet.

"We, people of North China highly respect the bravery of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, who fought so gallantly for the liberation of East Asia," said Mr. Chu.

"Inheriting the indomitable spirit of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, we will further exert ourselves, vowing to do our utmost to finish the work left us as a legacy by the late Fleet-Admiral.

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RO'S EARLY DAYS ECALLED BY YONAI

Premier Lauds Sterling aracter of Yamamoto for Lightning Decision

ising the refined personality and homable courage of the late -Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, nander-in-Chief of the Combin- leet, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, er Prime Minister, who is an in- e friend of the late Fleet-Ad- , stated that the latter was most . reliable, and quick in decision no sense of fear, reported the i.

miral Yonai in recalling back lays when they were at school her and later in important naval declared;

esides being daring and courage- n action, he was well-versed in ture and good at calligraphy. vas a true gentleman, always y attired and polite in his at- on one hard, but on the other as naive and unconventional. He natural tact to get along with ody and was highly esteemed by e who came in contact with

e was younger than I, but I cted him deeply. When we both around 30, we were both ictors at the gunnery school we roomed together. Since we became very good friends. that we were stationed in ent posts and had not much e to associate intimately till nt into the Cabinet as Navy ter. During the ensuing three while I was in the Cabinet, vorked for me as Vice-Navy ster. It is not an exaggeration ribute all the works I was able ndertake during those three to his great help and indus- s efforts.

fter he was appointed to the rtant post of Commander-in- of the Combined Fleet, we on writing to each other. He certainly a good writer. He r neglected to answer my let- no matter how busy he was. I to drop only a few lines once while not wanting to take of his time in answering, but I wrote a lengthy one I put 'no answer is needed,' as cript. Sometime in April, I ned about him but then I never ght his death would be so sud- and unexpected."

Good in Swordsmanship

hen we were both yet First- enants, we practised one day ving dirks. After awhile, we n practising fighting with ds using some waste-paper ts as targets. I think we two or three and were ter- admonished by our superior rs, but we became good at ling swords through those prac-

e used to climb on the top of st without a bit of fear as gh he were an expert sailor. He s strictly observed etiquette. I was Navy Minister, he never own while talking to me though l him to take a seat on every ion. Thus, he kept things of- and private strictly apart."

oraise of the late Fleet-Admiral's sty and aversion, Admiral Yo- ontinues," Once a certain pub- wrote about Admiral Yama- s biography in his publication, hen the monthly magazine was ibout to be circulated, Admiral moto, insisted upon having the e about his life cut out. The sher came to me, asking me to ny influence to persuade Ad- Yamamoto to consent to the ation of his biography. I could thing, so I told the publisher to the Navy Ministry where d he had obtained the material. e late Fleet-Admiral used to sincere interest in other's af- . During the Russo-Japanese he lost some of his fingers and eriously wounded on the waist. gh numerous experiences when , he must have learned a great which greatly influenced in ling his unflinching, daring and le personality."

Spain to Better Radio

DRID.—By a decree of General o, the sum of 3,000,000 pesetas een placed at the disposal of 'alange for the modernization ie Spanish radio service, ac- ig to an announcement in the l Gazette.

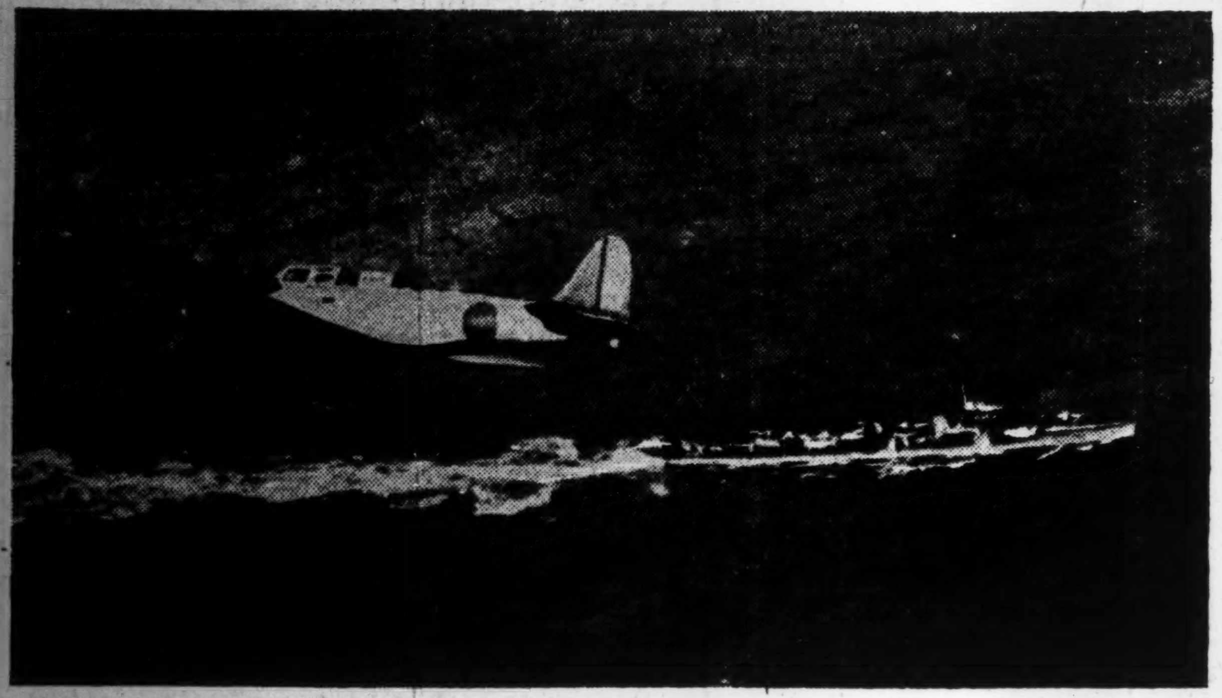
German Home Music

RLIN.—The "day of German music," which is celebrated in mber every year, will be devot- the works of Max Reger. Re- ill be seventy this year.

Wall Street on Decline

IBON.—Signs for the declining rtance of Wall Street and other exchanges in the United States een by the New York World ram, which explained in an e that more and more gilt-edged s are being traded outside Wall t, according to a message from York.

Wings Over the Ocean



A unique picture bespeaking the perfect cooperation between the sea and air arms of the Imperial Navy.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

NIPPON'S NAVAL SPIRIT

Lies Not Only in Spectacular Feats But Also in Ability to Report Failure Without Excuses, And in Spiritual Composure in Battle

What is the Spirit of the Japanese Navy?

Heroes of the Japanese Navy, who are just now at Yokosuka Naval Station busily preparing for the next operation, came forth with their opinions on the question. These opinions are based on their personal experiences in actual naval engagements. The following are some of the answers to the question:

Lieutenant-Commander P—: "On a certain day last year, the warship on which I was reached a certain point not far from an island with instructions to send provisions to one of our own detachments which was surrounded by the enemy on the island. The weather was extremely rough that day, being one of those bad weathers peculiar to the South Seas. Mountainous waves were literally rolling all over the sea, and added to that, the soundings we took varied so much that it placed us in a very difficult situation.

"As soon as we were ready, I ordered young and plucky Second Sub-Lieutenant M— to try to effect a connection with our detachment on the island. No sooner had he received the order, than he was in the boat with five men, and he called out in his husky voice, 'We're off, Sir!' Soon the boat cleared the side of our ship. While we prayed for the success of the mission and the safe return of the gallant party which had to advance four nautical miles through rough sea, the boat disappeared into the mountains of waves.

"About that time we espied some of the enemy planes circling over the sea looking for their prey, and we became gravely concerned for the safety of our little boat. In the meanwhile time wore on—two hours . . . three hours. All the while we were waiting for the boat to return, we were so worried that we could hardly keep ourselves still, whether standing or otherwise. But after five hours the boat returned safely with the Second Sub-Lieutenant and his five men.

Reports Failure

"'They are all safe' we cried. But when we looked at them, we found that every one of them was dripping wet, and they were dog-tired. I felt that no word of encouragement was enough for the condition they were in, but I said, 'Oh, you must be tired. Have you been able to make a connection?' Second Sub-Lieutenant M— looked at me with eyes full of bitterness and said, 'Sir, I have no word to express how sorry I am, but we have not been able to make a connection with our detachment. I am sorry.' He said that and tears of bitterness filled his eyes. I could find no word with which to comfort his soul. I only felt something hot and inexplicable welling up from the bottom of my soul and choke my throat.

"That day when our boat failed to fulfill its mission, those were all the words the Second Sub-Lieutenant and I exchanged, but later I found out about the unspeakable hardships which attended the little expeditionary party I sent out to the Island. I shall tell the story in a few words.

"As soon as the Second Sub-Lieutenant cleared off the mother ship in his little boat, he and his men, skillfully escaping the eyes of the enemy planes, approached the Island and looked for our detachment for five long hours, all the time rowing hard in order to prevent the little boat from being capsized by the waves. However, their efforts were not repaid by success.

Never-to-be-Beaten

"Now, if there is anything that could be called the Navy Spirit of Japan, I would wish to call this—the never-to-be-beaten spirit of those six men, who, despite terrific weather conditions, have stood firm on their mission before the enemy. Furthermore, on returning to the mother ship, Second Sub-Lieutenant M— had offered not one word of explanation about the disadvantageous conditions under which he and his men had to work. I thought that this attitude was truly worth commanding our respect.

"It is a grave mistake to associate the Navy Spirit with some brave feats of military prowess as people are often apt to do. Especially, in the Navy there are many duties which are never conspicuous and which should be performed silently and diligently. The worse the condition under which our men work, the greater the power they display. This, I believe, is the true Spirit of the Navy and the embodiment of the fighting spirit.

"Now, among the air men under my command the non-commissioned officers and men are extremely young. Many of them are no more than twenty years of ago. But whenever I went into the sleeping quarters of those who unfortunately were killed in action to put their belongings in order, I have invariably found that they have put everything in perfect order. I was quite surprised to find that they have left their wills, their souveniers for their friends and relatives, and even their savings-accounts in proper order. I am sure that they had always expected never to return alive once they faced the enemy. I would not at all be surprised if men of forty or fifty had done these things, but when I find that those just out of adolescence and about to reach manhood could face the battle with such composed attitude, I think that it is because they have joined the Navy and had received training and education peculiar to the Japanese Navy that they have acquired what we call the Navy Spirit.

"I do not like to think of the Navy Spirit or of the Army Spirit as though they were separate entities. To me, be it the Navy Spirit or the Army Spirit, it must inevitably come back to 'Yamato Damashii' or the Spirit of Japan which is intrinsic in every Japanese. We take the stand 'duty first,' and we overcome every hardship in order to do our duty. Life and death are questions that do not concern us; we live only to be able to do our given duty."

Composes a Poem

Lieutenant H:—"I have a little episode in my mind although it may not exactly fit in with the description of the Navy Spirit or of the Embodiment of the Fighting Spirit. Here is the story:

"This little episode took place in the North Pacific. We were in the midst of exchanging a fierce bombardment with the enemy vessel that crossed our path, when the Vice-Commander was seen on deck. He was making the round of various positions on the ship, stopping here and there to give words of encouragement to his officers. He was making the round in place of the Commander. On his way around, he stopped by an officer in command of a gun post and said to him quietly, 'I have composed a little poem. What do you think of this?' Saying this he handed the officer a small piece of paper on which was written:

How fiercely the guns roar
About this northern bound,
And Ah, the feeling in my soul.

"On reading the little poem, the tense muscles on the face of the officer relaxed into an expression of admiration. The Vice-Commander was always telling his men to be absolutely composed at all times. He understood this was intended to mean that the Commander was trying to teach his subordinate to regain his composure even under the enemy fire. Whatever the intentions of the Commander may have been, the thing that excited his admiration was that the Commander had enough leisure in his mind even under an intense bombardment to stop to compose a poem.

"The officer in command of the gun post felt the greatness of his superior, and he felt like bowing his head in mute reverence. We can easily see that even in such a little episode, we are enabled to peep into the Navy Spirit of Japan."

SHONAN OBSERVING JAPANESE NAVY DAY

Many Programs Decided by Naval Authorities During 1 Week's Celebration

Domei

SHONAN, May 22.—With Japanese Navy Day just five days away, elaborate preparations are being made here to elaborate Navy Week beginning May 27 under the auspices of the Shonan naval authorities in a way befitting the prestige of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

Enlightening lectures, mobile photo exhibitions, entertainments, movies and special radio programs will be held to import knowledge concerning the invincible might of the naval arm of the Japanese Naval Forces.

On May 25, approximately 50 local journalists are to be invited by the naval authorities to hear lectures on naval affairs for the dissemination of such knowledge among the local inhabitants.

On Navy Day, various entertainments will be held at the Greater East Asia Theater here under the joint auspices of the naval authorities and the Shonan National Service Association, while all cinema houses here will show Navy pictures.

F.I.C. to Celebrate

Domei

SAIGON, May 21.—Japanese Navy Day, which falls on May 27, will be fittingly observed in a week's celebration with stage plays in Japanese to be presented jointly by the students of the Japanese language schools at Saigon and Cholon at the Yuanwenhao Theater here on the afternoon of May 23.

Participating students comprise both Annamites and Chinese who will do their share in the celebration by demonstrating their ability in giving the plays in the Japanese language.

The plays are being presented to the public through the courtesy of the Japanese Language Propagation Society here.

Female Zoo Attendant

LEIPZIG.—Young blonde Christa Plett is the first female wild animal attendant at the German Zoo. The 19-year old girl is familiar with the habits of wild animals as she had started playing with lion and tiger cubs three years ago in the animal "kindergarten" of the Leipzig Boo.

Plumber Gets Prize

BRUNSWICK.—Alfred Loges, plumber in Alfeld, is responsible for an invention which renders it possible to produce roof drains for rainwater in any desired length in one piece, it is learned here.

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Speech in U.S. By Churchill Is Meaningless

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt confirm once again the 'Europe First' policy, at least for the time being. Having thus accomplished the main object of his mission, he took upon himself, at Mr. Roosevelt's request, the task of mollifying the very strong and widespread adverse opinion in the United States, Australia and Chungking. This may be regarded as the underlying motive of the speech.

"Mr. Churchill declared: 'Let no one suggest that we British have not at least as great an interest as the United States in the unflinching, relentless waging of war against Japan.' And then in another passage, 'I repudiate the slightest suspicion that we should hold anything back than can be usefully employed . . . . every man, gun and airplane than can be used in this business.' And then again, 'It is all agreed between us that we should at the earliest moment similarly bring our joint air power to bear upon the military targets in the homelands of Japan.'

"These statements make it appear as if Churchill were pledging Britain's unconditional cooperation with the United States in the war against Japan. But a keen observer can never fail to note that this shrewd British Prime Minister skillfully avoids the responsibility in the future by qualifying his promises with such conditions as 'in accordance with the best strategic employment of our forces,' 'that can be usefully employed,' and 'in harmonious accord with the major strategy of the war.'

"However skillfully Mr. Churchill employs his rhetorical talent, it is hardly possible for him to dispell the distrust and grievances in Australia and Chungking, as well as in the United States, for such verbal evasions, coming as they are from a man whose every movement and every word are the object of the keenest attention, cannot be expected to pass unnoticed.

"Another most interesting revelation in Churchill's speech is the passage which reveals how he jumped with joy over the entry of the United States into the war: 'I say quite frankly that in those days after our long and, for a whole year, lonely struggle, I cannot repress in my heart the sense of relief and comfort that we were all bound together by common peril. . . . That was an hour of passionate emotion, an hour most memorable in human recollection, an hour, I believe, full of hope and glory for the future.'

"We can read between the lines how zealously Mr. Churchill and his government schemed and maneuvered to drag the United States into the war following the Dunkirk tragedy of June, 1940, and it accordingly becomes evident that American diplomacy leading up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was, in fact, directly and indirectly manipulated by this British desire.

"In short, the point which we must take note of is the fact that the United States, by dispatching an enormous volume of her products and armed strength to various countries in all parts of the world, appears as if it were gradually establishing the foundations for its great ambition to secure world hegemony and, because of the several visits to Washington of the clever and kowtowing Churchill, the leadership in the Allied camp appears as if it had been transferred from London to Washington. Despite these outward manifestations of American power, it is clear that it is not Mr. Roosevelt but Mr. Churchill himself who determines the fundamental diplomatic policy as well as the basic strategy of the United States.

"All the resources, all the production and all the precious lives of the American people are thus being skillfully sacrificed for the maintenance of the British Empire. This indeed must be considered as a great triumph for Churchillian diplomacy over the United States."

Nippon Units Wipe Out Five Chiang Divisions

(Continued From Page 1)

in the region south of the Shihchiachuang-Taiyuan Railway.

"In the regions north of Ishui, in central Shantung Province, the Japanese Forces have dealt crushing blows to some 20,000 enemy troops under Yu Hsueh-chung and have smashed the enemy attempts to rebuild the Shantung-Kiangsi War Zone.

"Up to May 19, the Japanese Forces have achieved the following war results: 2,300 enemy dead abandoned, 2,700 enemy troops captured, as well as numerous arms and ammunition.

"The fighting in this region is spreading.

"Besides rendering close aid to the land forces, Japanese aircraft raided Kunming on May 15 and carried out this third air attack on Chungteh and Tehshan on May 19, causing heavy damages to enemy military installations.

"Again, on May 19 and 20, the Japanese aircraft launched their first attack this year on Chienon and Liangshan, inflicting heavy damages to enemy military facilities."

BABB ADMITS MIGHT OF JAPANESE NAVY

Ex-Associated Press Chief Here Declares Loss of Any One Man Will Not Affect Whole

The Imperial Navy Command being organized like a perfect machine, the loss of one man however great would make no appreciable difference in the working of the whole, Glenn Babb, formerly general manager of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Associated Press in Tokyo for many years, stated in New York on receipt of the news that Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, had been killed in action, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated May 21. Glenn Babb's statement follows:

"A Domei broadcast report says that Admiral Yamamoto has been killed in action. With his death the Japanese Navy has lost one of its most able leaders. The late Admiral was quick-minded, daring and determined and intelligent enough to adopt new strategic methods without hesitation. If any one man planned the Pearl Harbor attack that man must have been Yamamoto. He was the first naval commander in Japan to recognize the necessity of joint operation by the sea and air arms and probably the first man to do so in the whole world.

"He gave full play to the efficacy of co-ordination between the sea and air forces in the Pearl Harbor and Malai actions, enabling Japan to control vast areas in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean at the outset of the war. I do not know what exact effect his death will have on the Japanese Navy, but the Japanese naval command is organized like a perfect machine, to an extent greater than the bureau of naval operations of any other country. An individual, even as great as Admiral Yamamoto, is not likely to make much difference to the working of the whole organization."

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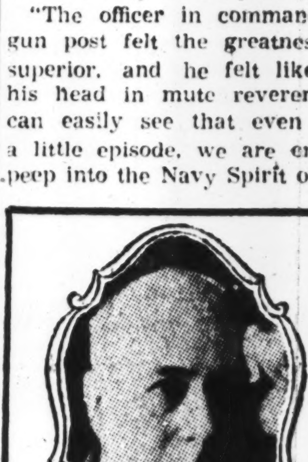

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Mon., June 7, at 6:30 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall

Program
1. Beethoven: Sonata A flat major Op. 110
Sonata C major, Op. 2 No. 3
2. Ravel: Sonatine
Paulenc: Trois Mouvements perpetuels
Debussy: Images I
a) Reflets dans l'eau
b) Hommage a Rameau
c) Mouvement
3. Chopin: Plonaise-Fantaisie
3 "Nouvelles" Etudes
Barcarola
Polonaise A flat major

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NEW ORGAN FORMED TO HELP LABORERS

Those Requisitioned to Benefit By Recruits' Protection Body Headed by Koizumi

In a move to help the Government in perfecting the order under which people are employed in the industries which are vital to the effort to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end, the National Recruits' Protection Society was brought into existence on Saturday morning.

The organization, which is headed by Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi, corresponding to the Military Protection Society whose function is to look after the families of officers and men who have been called to the colors, was formed according to the policy of the Government in dealing with people who are employed in the extension of the nation's productive power.

The Society would guarantee the living of people whose services have been requisitioned by the Government by payment of grants to those who are earning less than they did before they were pressed into service or who are put to extra expenses by the necessity of living apart from their families.

The inaugural meeting of the Society was held at the Imperial Hotel, attended by nearly 400 officials and civilians.

Takei Describes Society

Welfare Vice-Minister Gunji Takei explained the circumstances of the organization of the society.

Director Yoshio Mochinaga of the Labor Bureau of the Welfare Ministry with explanations of the rules and regulations of the organization. Then Welfare Minister Koizumi named the officials of the Society.

Kenjiro Matsumoto, president of the Key Industries Council, named vice-president, and Masasuke Kodama, former Welfare Vice-Minister, appointed senior director, made inaugural addresses. An address by Welfare Minister Koizumi brought the function to an end.

The officers of the Society met in the afternoon and made arrangements about their work.

Besides Mr. Mochinaga, the directors are Toru Hasegawa, director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Dai-Nippon Society for Service Through Industry, and Saburo Yamagata, former Governor of Tochigi Prefecture.

Labor's Part Vital

Welfare Minister Koizumi's address was substantially as follows:

"Labor has a very important part to play in the extension of productive power, which is vital to the defense of the nation in the War of Greater East Asia. The Government is doing all it can to permit the nation's working people to make a full demonstration of their power. The national requisition has much to do with the standards of these people.

"The Government has recently taken steps to strengthen the national requisition system. It intends to see that there is full provision for the welfare of the people whose services have been requisitioned by the State and their dependents.

"We congratulate ourselves upon the formation of the National Recruits' Protection Society by officials and people, who are interested in the advancement of the welfare of people who have left their occupations to get employment in the industries which are necessary to bring the war to a victorious end. The State has much to hope of the Society in the matter of looking after these people, who are exerting themselves in the spirit of service to the State."

U.S. ARMY BUDGET GIVEN

Bill for $71,800,000,000 Introduced in Lower House

A gigantic budget appropriating $71,800,000,000 for the American army for the 1943-44 period was introduced in the House of Representatives on Thursday, immediately after the titanic $29,400,000,000 naval budget was adopted by the Lower House and submitted to the Senate for ratification, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires on Friday, in relaying a dispatch from Washington.

Of the budget mentioned above, $23,655,000,000 is to be expended by the army air forces, while $4,500,000,000 has been set aside for the naval air arms, clearly attesting the fervent efforts being made by the American military authorities to aggrandize their air forces.

Macassar School Opens

Domei

MACASSAR, May 22.—The special public school here held its first matriculation ceremony today with the attendance of over 100 persons representing military and government circles, as well as influential citizens of the locality.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

MUSLIMS IN SOUTH FRIENDLY TO JAPAN

Haji Kayabuki to Act as Liaison Between Islamites in Malai And Tokyo

Syonan Sinbun

"Muslims everywhere in the South, particularly in Malai, Sumatra and Java, are cooperating to the fullest extent with Japan," declared Haji Mohamed Ibrahim Kayabuki, newly-arrived Japanese, a Mohammedan by religion, commenting on conditions prevailing in the Southern Regions from the Mohammedan viewpoint.

Mr. Kayabuki, who recently arrived here from Tokyo, said in an interview that his mission is to act as a liaison between Muslims residing here and the Japanese Government. "I want to contact all Muslims living in Malai and put myself at their service by acting as the connecting link between the authorities and Muslims," he said.

Declaring that the recent Malai-Sumatra Muslim Conference held in Shonan has greatly impressed him, he added that the entire Muslim world looked upon Japan as the champion of the Asiatic races and, as such, fully supported Japan in the present war for the complete destruction of the Anglo-American Powers.

An ardent member of the Mohammedan religion like his father, Mohamed Ibrahim Kayabuki, whose Japanese name is Kayabuki Nobumasa, spent five years in Cairo, Egypt, where he studied at Azhar University, described by him as "the oldest University in the world," said to have been established over 1,000 years ago.

On completion of his education in Egypt which included study of the Mohammedan religion, Mohammedan law and religious philosophy, Mohamed Ibrahim Kayabuki went on a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina in 1940. He thus earned the title "Haji," by which he is known today.

Referring to religious toleration in Japan at the present moment, he declared that no restriction whatever was placed on religious practices. He described the Imam of Tokyo, Sheikh Ibrahim Rashid, as "the greatest Mohammedan scholar in the world today." One of his personal friends, Sheik Abdul Rahman Gotto worked in close collaboration with the Imam on Tokyo in helping spread the Islamic faith.

Mr. Kayabuki, however lamented one weakness among some Mohammedans in this part of the world. He said it pained him to notice that a number of Mohammedans residing here failed, strictly speaking, to observe the tenets of this religions.

"Some of them drink wine or take to alcohol, while others do not observe their daily prayers, and so on, which fact I very much regret," he said.

He exhorted all Muslims to be true to their religion, and to carry out religious practices to the best of their ability. Only by this means, he asserted could they be true sons of Islam.

Small Nations' Reliance on U.S. Shows British Prestige Declining

Evident in Europe, Australia, Chungking and India; London Fast Losing International Diplomacy To Washington, Says Spokesman Hirota

(Shanghai Evening Post)

Current developments including the reliance on Washington and not London for aid by Australia and Chungking, and inability to prevent the Soviet-Polish rupture, were pointed to as the best evidence of the swift decline of Britain's international prestige in the anti-Axis war camp by Yoji Hirota, Japanese Embassy spokesman.

Britain's declining position is evident in Europe, Australia, Chungking, and India, asserted the spokesman, noting especially that the British are more and more fearing United States interference in their affairs.

"The positions of Australia and Chungking in the East," said Mr. Hirota, "shows in a marked manner how Britain has fast fallen from her former leading position in diplomacy.

Australia Turns to U.S.

Australia although a dominion of Britain has more to do with Washington than London. Australia had sent Minister of External Affairs Dr. Herbert Evatt to Washington to negotiate in connection with important matters. Similarly, he pointed out, Chungking has sent Madame Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders, not to London but to Washington.

The disruption of relations between the Polish emigrant Government and the Soviet Union appears on the surface to be merely an issue between the two, but actually it is also a question between the Soviet Union on the one hand, and Britain and the United States on the other, the spokesman pointed out.

This is shown when the Soviets demanded the acquisition of Polish areas after the war. The Anglo-American attitude was one of protection of the independence and freedom of Poland but the severance of Polish-Soviet relations means that Britain and the United States were unable to bring about an understanding in this matter, Mr. Hirota continued.

After British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's departure from Washington following his conferences with President Roosevelt, the latter at a press conference declared that such an important question as that concerning the small European states necessitated discussion with Soviet Premier Josef Stalin.

This the spokesman described as further evidence of the inability of Britain and the United States to arrange diplomatic negotiations and to lead the Allied camp in this field.

India presents another example of Britain's fast declining influence and prestige among the anti-Allies. During the time of Mahatma Gandhi's fast there was keen discussion among the Allies, especially America, regarding the Indian administration and the method of settling disputes in that country.

Sympathetic Criticism Welcome

But England far from welcomed any United States interference in British colonial matters which led Colonial Secretary Oliver Stanley to enunciate Britain's stand that England knows best how to administer British territory, although welcoming sympathetic criticism from the outside.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill endorsed this statement when he said time later in the House of Commons that "the administration of British colonies must remain in British hands. The British Government is planning the greatest possible economic and social opportunities for development within the British Empire as well as close cooperation among friendly nations."

"Briefly, declared the spokesman, "British policy toward the Indians is one of oppression, as may be evidenced by the bill passed in South Africa prohibiting Indians from owning land in that territory.

Britain, while losing prestige as the leading power over the Indians, at the same time does not welcome United States criticism, as may be seen by the departure of William Phillips, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India, and the refusal of the British authorities to allow him to see Gandhi prior to his departure.

How British prestige has dwindled to nought in the eyes of Americans, is best illustrated by the declaration made by Colonel Robert MacCormick, owner of the influential Chicago Tribune, who asserted that the Americans are not fighting for the sake of England; that if the latter desires closer cooperation of the United States in defense and currency, then some British areas should become federal states of the United States after the war, concluded Mr. Hirota.

AMPLE FOOD OUTPUT SEEN IN NEGRI STATE

Vast Jungle Areas Cleared for Cultivation—Japanese Farm Methods Adopted

Syonan Sinbun

During the past fiscal year Negri Sembilan has made great strides toward self-sufficiency in essential foodstuffs and the stabilization of the life of the people.

In the districts of Sungei Raya, Serting Ulu, Serting Ilir, Tana Merah and Gemas thousands of acres of jungles were seen cleared, huts erected, dispensaries established and the land planted with padi and other varieties of foodstuffs. The implements for these works were found to be made from scrap iron in a local government factory.

The problem of manuring these vast areas has been satisfactorily solved by the Government which has established factories in every Sanitary Board area in the State, where night soil and other refuse are collected and converted into manure.

To solve the problem of irrigating these areas, the Government has distributed "dry" padi, for which irrigation is not necessary, to be planted at the start so that by the time these areas are to be rotated with "wet" padi adequate irrigation schemes would have been put into operation.

These areas under cultivation are in charge of Agricultural Inspectors locally trained in Japanese methods of agriculture.

At Kendong, Rembau and Kuala Pilah test plots have been laid out where experiments in the plantation of sugar cane, cotton and Chinese tea are being carried out. Also poultry and livestocks are being reared in these areas.

In Jelebu and Mantin large tracts of jungle have been turned into banana plantations which will not only meet the requirements of this State but also produce large quantities for export.

In Chuah, thousands of laborers were seen constructing a large salt field which when completed, during the course of this month, will produce enough salt for export.

It is reliably learned that the Government is going far ahead of the three-year plan and that at this rate, by April, 1945, about 70,000 acres, would have been reclaimed into cultivation and nearly 15,000 new farmers created.

Connects Alor Star

Playing a vital role in speeding up transport in Malai, the Tokyo Express Transport and Tramway Company has taken control of almost all bus and car traffic in Malai.

Toyoichi Yoita, manager of the Company in Shonan, revealed that a through service from Shonan to Alor Star had recently been opened.

Also the transportation of goods from province to province is an added feature of the Company's activities.

The extension of the Company's activities to Malai was not aimed at monopolizing the transport enterprise, but to provide the country with an efficient transport system.

Hatta Receives Gift

The presentation of three krises and an ornamental belt to Governor Saburo Hatta of Negri Sembilan by four territorial chiefs of Negri Sembilan as a token of their loyalty to the Military Administration was made at the Governor's residence recently.

The belt was presented by the Undang of Johol as a symbol of the first Undang of Johol, who was a woman.

SHANGHAI JAPANESE DONATE 2 AIRPLANES

Shows Firm Determination of 100,000 Compatriots to Help Win War

Shanghai Times

The donation of two planes to the Japanese Army by Shanghai residents means much more than the mere acquisition of two additional machines; it is further confirmation that Japanese nationals stand in solid unity for the successful execution of the current War of Greater East Asia in the fixed determination of Uchiteshi Yamamu, "not to let up, until victory is won," declared Lieutenant-General Sahishige Nagatsu, Chief of the Japanese Army Office when accepting the present of two warplanes during ceremonies at Hongkew Park on Tencho-Setsu Day.

Lieutenant-General Nagatsu, who was acting as proxy of Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, accepted the donation of the two planes presented by Japanese Consul-General Seiki Yano on behalf of the Japanese community here.

In his speech expressing gratitude to the Japanese community here for its ardent patriotism, Lieutenant-General Nagatsu stressed that the raising of funds for the purchase of planes by the local Japanese community in the present financial stringency in Shanghai makes the donation especially significant.

Inspiration to Officers

The donation, he concluded, means much more than the mere acquisition of two planes: it stands as an inspiration and encouragement not only to Japan's intrepid air officers and men but to all Japanese nationals to redouble their efforts in the cause of their Fatherland.

Meanwhile, right after the presentation, the chief of the Japanese Army Office here declared that, inspired by the patriotism and zeal of the 100,000 local Japanese in contributing two planes to the Japanese military authorities Japanese air aces will be ready to attack, if needs be, 100 enemy planes single-handed.

The two planes were christened Aikoku (Patriotism)—1548 and Aikoku—1549.

The Hongkew Park ceremonies were attended by 4,000 Japanese military and civilian representatives, including Lieutenant-General Nagatsu, representing War Minister Tojo, Vice-Admiral Arata Oka, Chief Japanese Naval Resident Officer, Akiyoshi Tajiri, Japanese Minister-in-Charge of the Shanghai Japanese Ambassadorial Office, Captain Soichi Kamada, Chief of the Press Bureau of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, Seiki Yano, Japanese Consul-General, representing the donors, and Jiro Nakauchi, Deputy President of the Shanghai Japanese Residents' Corporation.

On the occasion of the presentation, a letter of appreciation was granted to Mr. Yano by War Minister Tojo.

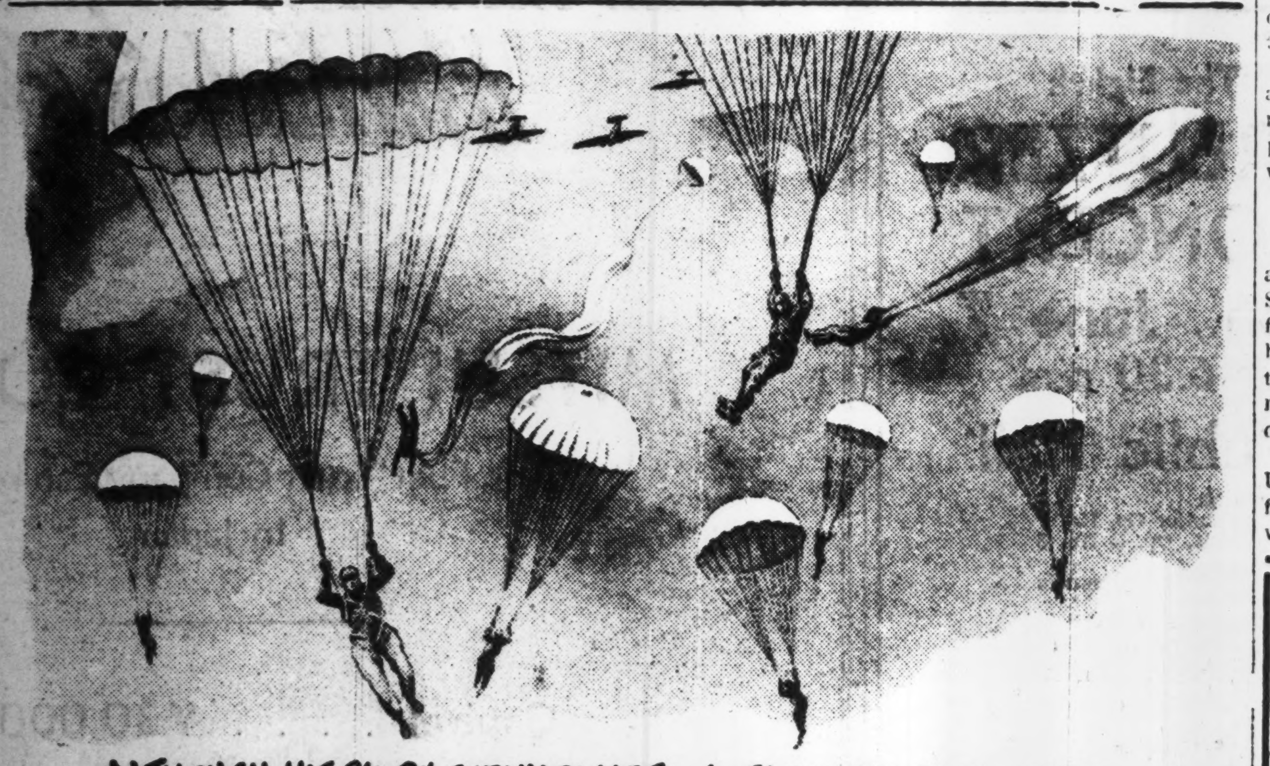
PERSONNEL CHANGES MADE

Mori Is Minister to Hungary; Yanagii Sent to Rumania

The Foreign Office on Saturday announced its personnel changes as follows:

Embassy Councilor Takashi Mori promoted to Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Hungary, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Tsuneo Yanagii assigned to Rumania, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Yoshiaki Miura relieved of his post upon request.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



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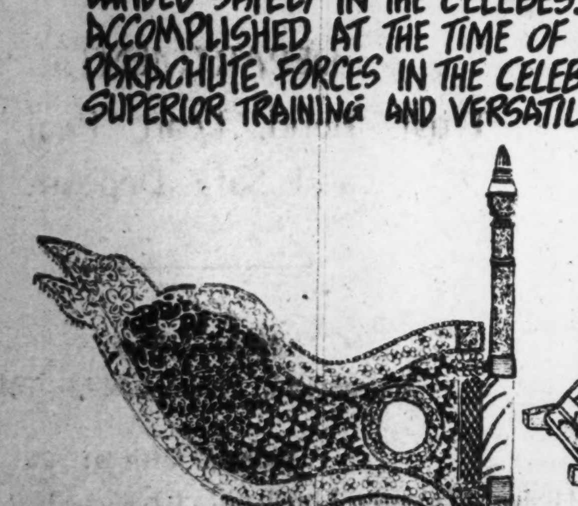

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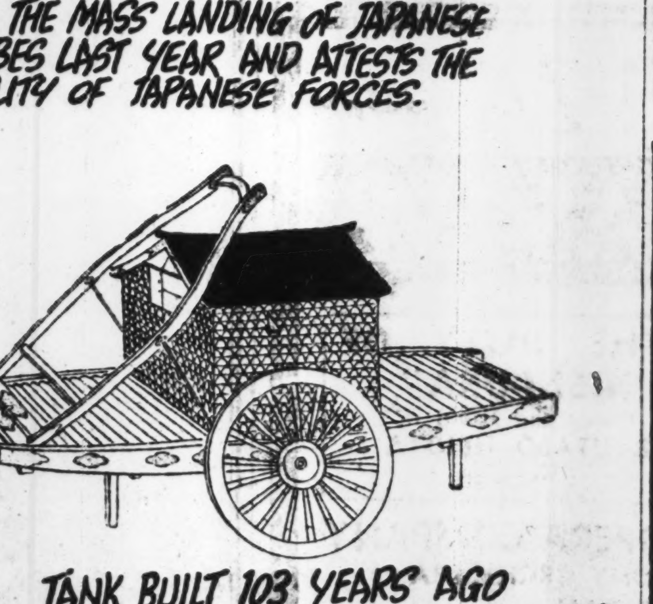

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The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

BOOK 4

Chapter 1
On Kira's Side

Fatigued by the day's tea-ceremony party in the mansion, and lulled into a false sense of security by the unusually heavy snowfall, Kira's ministers and attendants had relaxed their usual watchfulness that night. Believing in the impregnability of their defenses, the samurai in Kira's mansion were thrown into utter confusion by the attack, which was all the more devastating in that it was unexpected. Most of them had been snugly asleep when the Ako ronin had burst into the mansion.

The heavy snowfall had contributed in no small measure to the success of the attacking party. As Kira's men muffled the comfortably glowing charcoal embers in their braziers with white ash, and crept into their warm beds, not one of them imagined that their slumbers would be interrupted by the sudden and most unwelcome intrusion of their enemy. Even if one of them had thought for an instant of the possibility of such an intrusion, he would have forgotten all about it the next moment as he heard the stout beams above him creaking under the heavy load of snow.

"How can they, on such a night. . ." This would have been his uppermost thought. Such was human nature.

A more direct cause of the relaxation in their guard was the tea-ceremony party. Every time Kira held a party his attendants grimaced sourly, and muttered, "What, again?" Kira's tea-ceremony parties were no ordinary parties. When they were held within the mansion, the trouble caused to his attendants was enough to wear them down so that they were scarcely fit for any fresh duties by the time the parties ended.

The necessary utensils had to be taken out from the vaults where they were usually stored when not in use, and as the utensils were extremely fragile and expensive as well as being rare, it was no ordinary task to convey them properly from the vaults to the tea-ceremony cottage.

Moreover, the hanging scrolls on the walls had to be changed, the seats for the guests had to be arranged, and special fare had to be provided. Even if Kira and his men had been free to do as they liked, the preparations for a tea-ceremony party befitting the rank and importance of a Koke would have taxed their nerves to the utmost.

"What on earth does he want to have a party in the house for when danger threatens us from outside?" grumbled the men who had come from Yonezawa, and relapsed into silence only when they were told that Kira, being a virtual prisoner, had no other amusement to resort to in order to relieve the tension of his constant fear.

The attendants and guards could not help but pity both Kira and his son. Sahyoe-no-Suke was always seen meandering through the corridors, his eyes glittering strangely in his pale face. His father, worried about his son's health, tried to persuade him to join his tea-ceremony parties, and to take some interest in painting and antiques, which were his own particular hobbies, but Sahyoe always shook his head, pleading to be excused on account of headaches or indisposition, and secluded himself in his room, which had never yet seen a ray of sunlight.

Kozuke-no-Suke was sometimes tempted to scold his son. He himself was fond of pomp and gaudy magnificence, but his son was the direct opposite. For the past year, Kira had had no chance of indulging in his fondness for display.

His wife Tomiko had returned to her father's home in the country. His other son Saburo had been given to the Uesugi family to become the heir and lord of that great clan, and Kira had ceased to think of him as his own son. His other children were female, and had been given in marriage to various families. Kira was, therefore, practically alone. He had wealth and social prestige in super-abundance, but he had none of that love and warmth that come from the presence of dear relatives, and for which his inner self craved. Sahyoe could hardly be called a comfort, even to his own father, and Kira Kozuke-no-Suke in the mansion at Matsuzaka-cho felt like a solitary, leafless tree standing on a snow-swept cliff in mid-winter.

Probably the only man in his service who understood the loneliness of Kira was Shimizu Ikkaku.

"What a pitiful old man," he often sighed in the privacy of his own quarters. "The Kira that the world sees and the Kira that I see are two different persons. The world outside sees only his haughty pomposity, his love of costly display. . . . And yet he has only his own self to blame. What a pititul old man. . . ."

Whenever he was not on duty, Shimizu would retire to his room, and sipping his cup of sake, would mutter, "I am a more fortunate man than Kira, for I can drown my sorrows in sake, and fall into a drunken sleep without anybody saying anything about it. . ." Shimizu was always thinking of his master.

When he had been a dirty village urchin of fourteen years in Mikawa, Kira Kozuke-no-Suke had picked him up and taken him to Yedo. Shimizu Ikkaku, born a farmer's son, had thus become a first-rate samurai. He could never forget this, nor the many years during which he had enjoyed the kindness of his lord. The present loneliness of Kira and his constant fear of the Ako ronin hurt him more than he could express, and there was more than one occasion when he had to drink himself to sleep.

The whole day of December 14 was a busy one. By the time the guests had gone, and the utensils had been restored to the vaults, it was already time to shut and bolt the gates for the night.

When Shimizu Ikkaku, after a hot bath, had retired to his room, and was pouring himself out a cup of sake, it was already two hours before midnight.

"Ha, ha. Shimizu, at it, as usual, I see. I smelt the stuff."

Kimura Johachi, Shimizu's bosom friend, entered with a grin, and shut the door.

Music Notes

To raise funds for the construction of new ships for the Imperial Navy, a special concert will be offered by the chorus and orchestra of the Tokyo Academy of Music, under the direction of Tamotsu Kinoshita, from 6:30 p.m. today at the Hibiya Public Hall. Haydn's Oratorio, "The Four Seasons," will be sung in a Japanese version, with Miss Fumiko Fujita as the main soloist.

Eizaburo Kioka, church organist and chorus leader, will present an all-Bach program for his 99th public performance at the Gothic Chapel of Tokyo Women's University, Nishiogikubo, from 3 p.m. today.

The hundredth commemoration program at the same chapel on Sunday, May 30, will feature a performance of Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah."

Lalo's "Spanish Symphony," and Paganini's Violin Concerto in D major will be performed by Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin, with the assistance of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Joseph Rosenstock, in a recital at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m., Monday. The orchestra will open the program with Schubert's Symphony No. 8 in B minor ("Unfinished").

Miss Toyoko Orimoto, piano, will play Schumann's Fantasia in C major, Opus 17; Debussy's Twelve Preludes, and Chopin's Twenty-Four Preludes, Opus 28, in her recital at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 7 p.m., Monday.

Bach's "Passion of St. John" (Johannes-Passion) will be given its first performance in this country at the Tenth Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert which will be directed by Professor Klaus Pringsheim on Tuesday, May 25, from 6:30 p.m., at the Aoyama Kaikan. Participating in the rendition are Miss Toshiko Toda, soprano; Miss Junki Ri, mezzo-soprano; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor; Seiichi Hayakawa, barytone; Naotane Akizuki, bass; the Teikoku Music School Chorus; Miss Sonoko Tanaka, continuo, and the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra.

Miss Yoshiko Kuroda will offer a piano recital at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m., Wednesday, May 26, at the Hibiya Public Hall, playing the following selections: Partita in C minor, by Bach; Sonata in E flat major, by Beethoven; Impromptu in F sharp major, and Polonaise Fantasia in A flat major, by Chopin; Prelude, Sarabande, and Toccata, by Debussy.

Schubert's Lieder cycle, "Die Winterreise", will be interpreted by Madam Ria von Hessert, mezzo-soprano, with the piano accompaniment by Professor Helmut Fellmer, both of the Tokyo Academy of Music, in a vocal recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Wednesday, May 26.

The last of four chamber music recitals sponsored by the Tokyo Kammermusick-Vereinigung will be held at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 7 p.m., Wednesday, May 26, with Madam Eta Harich-Schneider, piano, as the featured soloist. The program includes Schubert's Sonatine in D major, for violin and piano; Schumann's Fantasiestuecke, Opus 12, for solo piano, and Schubert's Piano Trio in E flat major, Opus 100.

Under the auspices of the Japan Concert Artists Association, a series of six "Grand Spring Concerts" will be staged at the Yuraku Theater, 5:30 p.m., Thursday and Friday, May 27 and 28; and 2:30 and 5:30 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, May 29 and 30. Among those appearing are Miss Yoshiko Kuroda, piano; Takashi Kurata, cello; Toroku Takagi's Piano Trio; the Yukicho Ko (cello) Trio, as well as several well-known singers and bands in the field of light music.

The Fujiwara Opera Company will stage its 17th production at the Kabuki Theater, from Friday, May 28, till Sunday, May 30, with performances from 6 p.m. daily and matinees from 1 p.m., Saturday and Sunday. Rossini's opera, "The Barber of Seville," directed by Manfred Gurlitt; and "The God of the Western River Bank," an Ainu opera composed and directed by Ryutaro Hirota, make up the program.

Among the vocal soloist participating in the production are Miss Miho Nagato, Miss Takako Mikami, Miss Kiyoko Otani, Miss Futaba Takayanagi, Miss Misao Suga, Miss Mieko Suzuki, Yoshie Fujiwara, Eiichi Uchida, Keisuke Shimoyakawa, Takeshi Tameta, Soichiro Namioka, Goro Murao, Hidekichi Hibino, and Tsurutoshi Hayashi.

Professor Alexandre Mogulewsky, violin, and Professor Leo Sirota, piano, both of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will be heard in a Grand Recital at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m., Monday, May 31. They will play Reger's Suite im Alten Stil in F major; Faure's Sonata in A major, Opus 13; and Beethoven's Sonatas No. 10 in G major and No. 9 in A major ("Kreutzer" Sonata).

The Tenth Philharmonic concert will be given by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock as the last of the orchestra's Brahms Cycle, from 7 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, June 2 and 3, at the Hibiya Public Hall. "Five Tales" by Masao Oki; Mozart's Piano Concerto in F major, played and conducted by Mr. Rosenstock, and Brahms' Fourth Symphony in E minor make up the program.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

Muneki Shinoe (Pianoforte)

On May 20 at the Nippon Seinen-kan. The program:—Beethoven Sonata in D minor, Op. 31, No. 2 (Large—Allegro, Adagio, Allegretto) Schumann's Carnaval, Op. 9 (Preambule—Pierrot—Arlequin—Valse noble—Eusebius—Florestan—Coquette—Replique—Papillons—Lettre Dansantes—Chiarina—Chopin — Estrella — Reconnaissance—Pantalon Colombine—Valse Allemande Florestan—Coquette—Replique—Papil-Marche des "Davidsbundler" contre les Philistins); followed by Chopin's Etude in C minor, Berceuse Op. 57, Grand Valse Brillante, and Listz's Hungarian Fantasy (assisted by Leo Sirota at the second pianoforte).

The Beethoven Sonata was delightfully played by Mr. Shinoe without undue stress and elaboration, which seemed to be so befitting to the earlier group of Sonatas; some of the tragic elements in the First Movement and the eludingly fascinating Adagio were brought out unobtrusively. Mr. Shinoe did impart a distinctly personal and intimate reading in his performance of the works he selected; one had almost forgotten that the pianoforte would respond to kindness and discernment. All the more, it was rather strange that his rendition of the Chopin items did not give one the fuller satisfaction one naturally expected from him.

His predilection for tonal discernment was a very gratifying trait and his sense of perspective must have added much to his playing. The tempo and rhythmic modifications he adopted seemed not always quite relevant but he made them sound sufficiently convincing. If he could have added a spark of ardency in his playing, one would not have wished for more. The Beethoven Sonata and the Schumann was quite enjoyable. In the Hungarian Fantasy, Mr. Sirota supplied a very effective as well as soothing background.

Yasuko Asakura (Pianoforte)
Chikako Takeyasu (Pianoforte)
Runako Mori (Pianoforte)

A joint pianoforte recital was given on May 14 at the Nippon Seinen Hall. The program: Beethoven Sonata in E major, Op. 109 (Vivace) ma non troppo, Prestissimo, Andante molto cantabile ed espressivo); Beethoven Sonata in A-flat major, Op. 110 (Moderato cantabile molto espressivo, Allegro molto, Adagio ma non troppo, Arioso dolente, Fuga); Beethoven Sonata in C minor, Op. 111 Maestoso, Allegro con brio ed appassionato, Arietta); Schumann's Etudes Symphoniques, Op. 13; Ballade in F minor, Op. 52, by Chopin; and Liszt's Mephisto Waltz.

The Beethoven-Sonata (Op. 109) in E major was played by Miss Takeyasu. In the First Movement, she did bring out those two ideas in constrasted tempi very well indeed, though it might have been too much to ask from a young pianist like her to evince a thought more rhapsodic character of the movement not without a touch of the mysterious, as exemplified in those "Adagio" phrases.

In the Second Movement (Prestissimo), she seemed to have succeeded in giving the subject in the bass a genial twist, hence the Scherzo sounded less uncouth, which might have been the aim of the composer though. Of the six variations in the Last Movement, with the possible exception of the Second Variation, her rendition of the Theme and Variations was very gratifying, particularly the third one (where there was a double variation), if one remembered rightly.

The Beethoven Sonata (Op. 110) in A flat major was played by Miss Mori. She seemed to have brought out something of that unhappy frolic in the Second Movement (Allegro molto) quite well indeed, though the "Arioso Dolente" seemed to have needed a trifle more reflective deliberation.

The Beethoven-Sonata (Op. 111) in C minor was played by Miss Asakura. In less than a dozen first measures, she surprised one with her unusually gifted tone discrimination and maturity in phrasing despite her adolescence. Those contrasting themes—a violent one and a serene phrase—in the beginning were characterized by her with remarkable conviction and a tonal perspective, which were so gratifying. Her reading of those supremely beautiful as well as pensive strains in the "Arietta" was something of a revelation to one from such a young pianist.

In his "Etudes Symphoniques" (Op. 13) with its 12 Studies in the form of variations, Schumann seems to come as near perfection as possible in this form of music; freedom, brilliance, exuberant vitality together with the characteristic rhythms and interesting problems of technique are all in store for the pianist. While Miss Mori's rendition of the work did not quite give one the impression of some of these traits, she imparted a personal inflection in the way of coloring which became rather metallic at times.

Chopin's Ballade in F minor (Op. 52): Of the Four Ballades, the one in G minor, despite its dramatic ardency, sounds somewhat prostrated; the one in A-flat is graceful and enchanting; the one in F major shows a more violent emotional agitation; but, the one in F minor seems to haunt the very nook of one's unsuspected feelings. Miss Asakura again surprised one with her fresh and intimate reading of the work; she did seem to surmise some of Chopin's repellant aversion for human life, that eternal pursuit of a moral ideal at the very Altar of Venus. Her "piano" was so tender that she did not require any stronger "forte" to produce her emotional contrasts.

Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz": The music is based on Lanau's Faust. In her rendition of the work, Miss Takeyasu brought out the broad humor, if not quite biting or Satanic enough, quite admirably, though her pianistic means did not seem to keep up with her intentions at times.

They presented an interesting contrast in artistic personalities. Miss Takeyasu seemed to be a possessor of sprightly temperament, Miss Mori more reflective, while Miss Asakura more mature than the other two in addition to freshness and poise.

Japan—Past and Present

Pluralistic Approach to Japanese Culture

— Kamakura Period —

By Shigeyoshi Sakabe

In the political history of Japan, this age is perhaps more important than all the others, for it gave birth to the political institutions that were to last for seven long centuries and perished only within living memory. It marks the shifting of political weight from the Fujiwara aristocracy to the samurai stratocracy, initiated earlier by the Heike (Taira), consolidated now by the Genji (Minamoto) and perpetuated later by the Tokugawa. It introduced a new system of government and of land tenure and made of Japan a feudal state.

Culturally also the Kamakura period surpasses other ages in importance. In actual legacies, as preserved in art museums and in print, it did not leave us as rich an heir as did others. In the riches of the mind, however, it has left us a heritage that stands out peerless. For it taught us first an art of death as embodied in Bushido or the code of fighting men; it taught us an art of life as crystallized in the cult of teaism; it gave us a new standard of beauty, a new criterion of value, which teaches us to appreciate the simple and value the imperfect. Let us analyze the forces that have caused such a powerful impact on the spiritual and aesthetic growth of the nation.

The reins of government had been wrested from the Fujiwara nobles and were now securely held by the warrior classes who only a short time before had occupied a far inferior position socially, practically no position politically. Their strength lay in their closeness to the soil. They hailed from the provinces where they acted as agents or paid protectors for the nobility's landed interests.

They were known as "samurai" or "bushi." The former literally meant attendant or bodyguard; the latter meant uncivilized or unaccomplished; both were derogatory terms designating a lowly class of the court orderly. Their rise to power is a complicated history interwoven with the vicissitudes of the medieval system of land tenure. Whoever held rights in land was the economic master; the economic master held the key to political dictatorship. This was true on local, provincial and national scales. The samurai held land, while court nobles contented themselves with titular governorships of provinces. However, it must not be assumed that power fell into the hands of the samurai as a matter of course. Indeed they had to fight for it. And in doing this they had a formidable weapon to underline their claim upon political control.

This was their art of death. Their complete defiance of death was the cause of the utter powerlessness of the court nobles. "Righteousness is mightier than a mountain; life is lighter than a feather" was their motto. How deeply this attitude has been ingrained in the fiber of all Japanese is being daily testified to by the glorious deeds of heroism of our soldiers and seamen in the War of Greater East Asia.

It is interesting to note that two new religious movements of the time, Zen Buddhism and Amidaism, both contributed to make this aspect of Japanese chivalry an inviolable commandment. Zen taught that our life is the succession of life and death; every minute we are living and dying; death is a mere incident and is an everyday affair. Amidaism taught that this life is just a preparatory stage for the life hereafter which is everlasting; when death overtakes us, we shall enter life eternal amidst the glories of the Pure Land.

It might sound like a piece of extravaganza to say that tea—yes, tea—taught the Japanese a new art of life. Priest Eisai, the first Zen master in Japan, brought some tea on his return from China in 1191. Seeds were planted in a suburb of Kyoto, in the precincts of the Kozanji temple. At that time Saint Myoye, who was moral instructor to the Regent Hojo Yasutoki, was presiding at the temple. Under the joint leadership of Eisai and Myoye, tea found steady vogue, gradually supplanting sake. How this simple beverage has caused such a tremendous revolution in the spiritual life of the Japanese would constitute perhaps the most engaging cultural study.

We would simply refer our readers to the enlightening little book—The Book of Tea—by Kakuzo Okakura for a masterly exposition. In his words, "the philosophy of tea is not mere aestheticism in the ordinary acceptance of the term, for it expresses conjointly with ethics and religion our whole point of view about man and nature. It is hygiene, for it enforces cleanliness; it is economics, for it shows comfort in simplicity rather than in the complex and costly; it is moral geometry, inasmuch as it defines our sense of proportion to the universe. It represents the true spirit of Eastern democracy by making all its votaries aristocrats in taste."

The rise of a new political order with Kamakura as its center was the inevitable outcome of the bankruptcy of the agrarian system of economy. With the natural limitation of arable land, the system of land tenure borrowed complete from China was doomed to failure. The slightest departure from the path of strict frugality would spell destruction to the finances of the nobility. And far indeed the aristocrats had wandered into the wilderness of extravagance. The country now needed a new custodian of the nobility. And far indeed the aristocrats had wandered into the wilderness of extravagance. The country now needed a new custodian of the nation's finances who could manage state affairs with extreme care. The Genji were of fairly frugal habits, but not sufficiently so. It was therefore a matter of course that the stoic and thrifty Hojo were elevated to the position of power, Regent in name, ruler in fact. Simple of habits, they were most conscientiously scrupulous in spending.

Emphasis on simplicity was thus initiated by the force of life's hard facts, reinforced spiritually by the teachings of Zen Buddhism and teaism. "A world in a grain of sand, and a heaven in a wild flower" was the essence of Kamakura culture. Nowhere can this love of simplicity be seen more beautifully exemplified than in the works of Sesshu, the father of black and white painting, and the author of a truly Japanese tradition characterized by the simplicity of manner and economy of strokes. Disciplined grace and sophisticated simplicity have ever since constituted the Japanese canons of taste. We have learned to prefer black-and-white to a mixture of resplendent colors, to prefer suggestion to complete representation. We have learned to choose the cherry blossom before the rose.

Y. C. & A. C.

By order of the Administrator, the club will be closed until Monday, May 31st, 1943.

Executive Committee.

Piano Recital
KOJI TAKU
Monday, May 28, at 7 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall

Program

1.	Franck:	Prelude, Chorale and Fugue
2.	Beethoven:	Sonata Op. 111
3.	Debussy:	Five Preludes
4.	K. Taku:	Sonatine
5.	K. Taku:	From "Children's Graph"
6.	K. Taku:	From "Girl Students' Graph"

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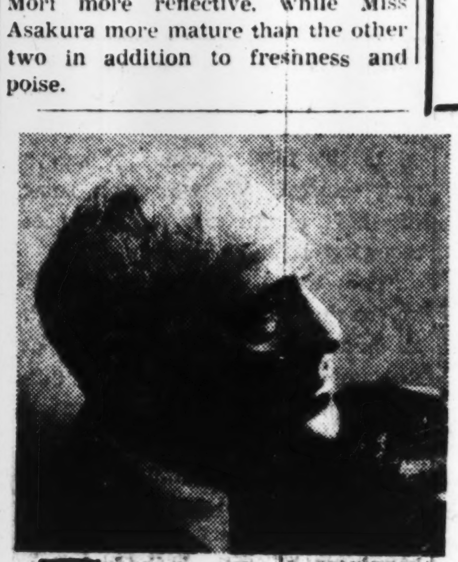

Violin and Piano
Concert by
ALEXANDRE
MOGUILEWSKY
and LEO SIROTA
Monday, May 31, at 7 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall

Program

1.	Max Reger:	Suite im alten Stil, F dur
2.	Gabriel Faure:	Sonata in A major, Op. 13
3.	Beethoven:	Sonata No. 10 in G major
4.	Beethoven:	Sonata No. 9 in A major "Kreutzer Sonata"

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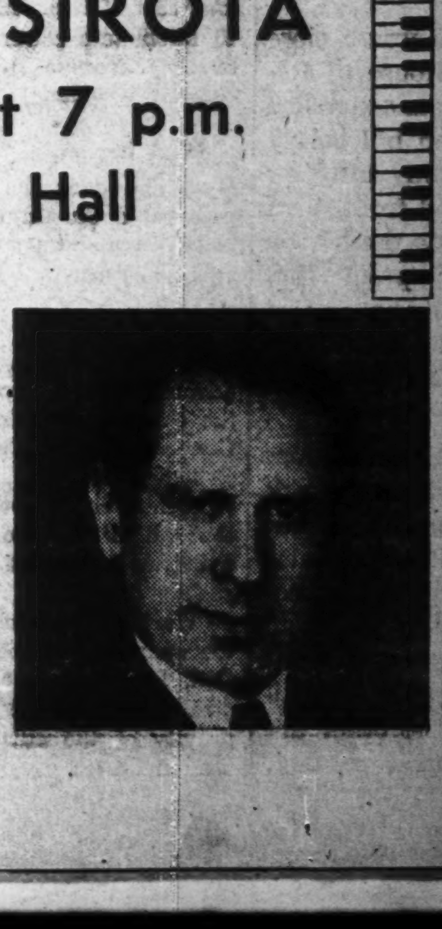

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J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 3-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kanda 25-1968. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachiku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1943

The Senate Also Confesses

Out of the Congress of the United States came a curious note of confession Thursday when it reported that the Senate Finance Committee had approved the amendment to the legislation extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act. It was a confession that all the seemingly benevolent utterances of the American Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in support of the extension, fall far short of representing the majority sentiment in the influential Finance Committee of the Upper Chamber.

The newly approved amendment provides that six months after the President determines the war to have ceased, the Congress by joint resolution or the Chief Executive by proclamation may terminate the trade agreements made under the act. In other words, the United States will go back to its predatory vantage ground behind high tariff walls as soon as the war is over.

It has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns that the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, in the hands of the scheming President and his conniving lieutenants, is but an instrument for international intrigue whereby the various pressure groups in the United States hope to reduce all trading nations within their reach to economic serfdom. The Committee action unwittingly proves the verity of this contention by revealing how the power of these pressure groups works its way into national legislation.

The supporters of the Act, including Secretary Hull, have been loudly clamoring for its extension because, in the words of Secretary Hull himself, "the Trade Agreements program is the sole practicable method by which we can hope to restore our post-war foreign trade to a healthy basis." Now the Senate Finance Committee which heard these words only last Monday turns right around and declares to the world that it would have the Act discontinued whenever the war ends. Although the Committee approval of the amendment was by a narrow margin of only one vote, the action is devastating in its adverse effect on all the niceties with which Hull has been trying to deck up the Act.

As regards the "colossal blunders" of the two decades between the last World War and this one, Cordell Hull in the same statement to the Senate Committee put himself on record as declaring that "our country contributed its full share." Furthermore, in his discussion of his request for the extension of the Act, Hull had the temerity to state: "Congress is faced with the first significant test of this country's basic attitude toward the future. The issue is whether or not our country is determined to cooperate with other peacefully inclined nations in economic matters."

In the light of Hull's standard of judgment, the newly approved amendment is an unmistakable mark of a dismal failure by the Senate Finance Committee in "the first significant test of this country's basic attitude toward the future." Also judged by Hull's standard, the Committee is determined not to "cooperate with other peacefully inclined nations in economic matters."

The Senate Committee action was a close parallel to the refusal by the House of Representatives to grant a three-year extension of the Trade Act. The extension bill barely passed the House on May 13 only after an amendment to shorten the period from three to two years had been written into the bill by a 196 to 193 vote.—another proof that Congress does not want to have its hands tied when it reverts to the free-for-all tariff war, as it wishes to do, immediately after the end of the current armed conflict.

What all this should mean to the nations that are seeking the crumbs of petty trade advantage through the Reciprocal Trade Agreements is clear enough. It should also be clear to all mankind, especially to the people of the United States, that the power of their economic pressure groups on the one hand and the undercurrent of public sentiment which they generate on the other are something that may and, in this case, does work along a path quite different from what Hull wishes the world to know.

Toward Greater Unity

The recent reorganization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the formal nomination of the new officers of the body on May 12 indicate the ever-increasing solidity of Japan's domestic unity. They indicate also the important role which this organization is destined to play in the political arena in conformity with the requirements of the present decisive stage of the war.

In this connection it is significant that Viscount Nagakage Okabe of the House of Peers and Tatsunosuke Yamazaki and Tadao Oasa of the House of Representatives were appointed to Ministerial posts at the time of the recent Cabinet reshuffle. The fact that these men have been influential figures in the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association reveals the firm resolve of Prime Minister Tojo to administer State affairs at this momentous juncture with the closest collaboration between the Government and this important Association.

What contributions this Association is making to the strengthening of the nation's domestic unity can be seen from a perusal of the composition and functions of the organization. Embracing in its membership leading figures in business, journalistic and other circles as well as those identified with politics, the body naturally wields great weight and authority as a mighty force working for the unity of the nation.

Founded last year after the general election, the Association now has 1,033 members, 353 of whom are members of the House of Peers, 461 members of the House of Representatives, and 219 belonging to other circles. Already since its formation the Association has accomplished much. It has forged closer ties of cooperation between the Government and the public through the activities of its members on various committees of the Cabinet and of the different Ministries. It has conducted a significant inquiry into the trends of national opinion. It has made valuable recommendations to the Government as to policies to be adopted. And it has, as its chief function, guided parliamentary business expeditiously through one regular and two extraordinary sessions of the Diet.

In addition the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, jointly with the related organizations, namely the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Men's Association, and the Asiatic League of Japan, has been sponsoring the Imperial Rule Assistance movement. This movement is charged with the important mission of facilitating the mobilization of the national motive power for the important industries of iron and steel, coal, light metals, shipping, and aircraft as specifically named in the Special Wartime Administrative Law and the Special Wartime Functions Ordinance, so as to increase production in these industries and also to encourage the increased output of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life.

Of these four bodies, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, by virtue of its constitution and character, is especially charged with activity in the political aspects of the movement. The recent reorganization of this Association will serve to strengthen more than ever the ties binding the Government, the Diet, and the nation together and will consolidate the structure of cooperation further. This move, calculated to contribute greatly to the successful prosecution of the war, is therefore to be highly welcomed.

A Year Ago Today

May 23, 1942

The Japanese Forces, which attacked Iwu, in Central Chekiang Province, have occupied Kiangwan, 10 kilometers southwest of Iwu, after advancing southward along the Tungyang River, while another detachment has captured Wanghung, 12 kilometers southeast of Iwu. Meantime, Nanki, a town located 10 kilometers south of Tungyang, has been taken by the Japanese Units which raided Tungyang, in Central Chekiang Province.

* * *

High officials in Washington, in the course of a discussion over the war situation with the press, deprecated the unjustifiable optimism expressed by some newspapers, warning: "We have a very strong enemy against us both in the east and in the west."

* * *

Regarding the defense of India, Mahatma Mohandas Gandhi, Indian leader, again strongly advocated the complete withdrawal of Britain and the United States from Asia to the Indian National Congress, causing considerable uneasiness among British circles. Strongly opposing Britain's "scorched earth" policy, Mahatma Gandhi asserted that all British troops stationed in India should withdraw at the earliest possible date.

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Warning the United States nation against being too optimistic on the development of the war situation, President Roosevelt at his press interview strongly urged the people to awaken fully to the gravity of the current shortage of ships of the United States.

WHAT'S THE LIMIT OF U.S. PRODUCTION?

Shortages of Raw Materials, Man-Power Bound to Cut Down Output Of War Materials—Inflation Is Biggest Danger

By DR. KENNOSUKE KIMBARA

When a war assumes the character of a prolonged conflict or a struggle of attrition, as the present War of Greater East Asia portends to become, economic fighting power acquires special importance. It is, therefore, only natural that, for tactical reasons, the United States, who has long shared with Britain the reputation of being the country endowed with most plentiful economic resources, should now be prating flauntingly of her economic fighting power. The authorities at Washington have often announced, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the launching of aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers, and the motives underlying these announcements were, no doubt, at once to hide from their people the unpalatable fact that the American navy had already lost almost half of its strength and to make a display of America's mighty economic fighting power.

Since the outbreak of the present war, the United States has been concentrating her natural and industrial resources on the work of enhancing her fighting power, so that there is no doubt that her economic fighting power has been increased. In his message to Congress in January last year, President Roosevelt boastfully declared the intention of his Government to produce during that year 60,000 airplanes, 48,000 tanks and 8,000,000 tons of shipping. According to the information given out later by the Office of War Information of that Government, the United States turned out during the first year of the War of Greater East Asia 45,000 airplanes, 32,000 tanks and automatic gun carriages and over 8,000,000 tons of shipping. In the current year, she plans to produce airplanes, ships, etc., on a much larger scale, as, for example, 12,000 airplanes and 12,000,000 tons of shipping. It is, indeed, reported that the monthly production of airplanes reached 7,000 in April this year.

We cannot take the announcements of the authorities at Washington without a grain of salt, for they are clearly intended to throw dust in the eyes of the world by an array of stupendous figures in their poor attempt to cover up the fact of crushing defeats on the front line. At the same time, it would be hazardous to under-estimate America's economic fighting power in the face of the undeniable fact that she has been bending her whole energies to the increase of her fighting power through the full use of her enormous resources. We must frankly admit that although in all probability America's economic fighting power has not been increased to an extent publicly announced by the American authorities, it has been showing unmistakable signs of an appreciable increase.

It appears that misgivings are entertained in some quarters as to the Axis ability to cope with the increasing economic fighting power of the United States. These misgivings are ill-founded. Were America to go on increasing her power of producing war materials at the rate which she attained last year, her economic fighting power would surely grow very formidable, but this cannot happen, as a matter of fact, for it would be against all economic principles to expect that.

In the manufacture of any article, let alone munitions production, it is impossible to increase production at the same high rate forever. There are three essential factors in the production of goods, namely, manpower, materials and money. Should these factors be obtainable without limit, it might be possible for production to go on increasing uninterruptedly, but even in the case of the United States—very rich in resources and possessed of high-efficiency industries as she is—the production factors at her command are by no means inexhaustible.

Amply supplied though she is with many important materials, the United States has to look to other countries for the supply of certain materials of imperative need. For instance, she is notoriously short of rubber, tin and manganese. Unless she is assured of the supply of these essential materials, she must find it impossible to increase the production of war materials infinitely, no matter how plentifully she may be furnished with other materials.

Manpower is absolutely indispensable to production. The population of the United States, which is put roughly at 130,000,000, is by no means small, but it must be remembered that a shortage of labor was already felt keenly in that country last year. This shortage of labor has become accentuated this year. Whereas more labor is required for the increased production of war materials, the mobilization of several million troops is in contemplation. Besides, there is an urgent call for more farm labor for the increased output of foodstuffs whose supplies are running short. The scramble for labor which is going on among the three fields of activity—military mobilization, the production of war materials and the output of foodstuffs—is bound to interfere seriously with a future increase in the production of war materials.

Money is another factor requisite for production. It may appear at first sight that, being the biggest capitalistic country in the world, America will never be hard up for money. But it will be readily admitted that stupendous capital is needed to finance this year's war expenditure exceeding $100,000,000,000, and that the Government of that country will have no alternative but to resort to the increased issuance of notes. In fact, there has been over 30 per cent increase in the note issue during the first year of the War of Greater East Asia. Herein lies the latent cause for inflation.

Needless to say, inflation does not interfere with the increased production of war materials so directly as the other two causes already mentioned. It takes comparatively long to make its influence felt. Once inflation asserts itself, however, the livelihood of the nation will be pressed hard and the circulation of materials will be impeded, with the result that the production of war materials will be hampered to a serious extent.

Inflation in America is not a matter of any sudden growth. It had been making a surreptitious growth since the outbreak of war between Germany and Britain. The American authorities have hitherto been emphatic in their assertion that the rises recorded in commodity prices and in the cost of living are smaller than at the time of the former World War, but it is a fact that the prices of farm products witnessed a sharp rise of 65 per cent between September, 1939, and the spring of 1942. Then, at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the American authorities drafted a colossal war budget and began, all of a sudden, to carry out the expansion of the production of war materials. The switch-over to war economy was so sudden and on so gigantic a scale that it served to stimulate the inflationary tendency considerably.

Faced with such a state of affairs, President Roosevelt made public a plan in April last year in an attempt to check inflation through the stabilization of wages, higher taxation, allotment of materials of which there is a shortage and the fixing of maximum prices. However, his plan failed to produce the desired results due to a variety of causes, including the ambiguity of America's war aim, the weakness of the resolution on the part of the American public, the difficulty of lowering the standard of living, the accentuation of the shortage of materials and the bottleneck in transportation. Worse still, the continuous enforcement of increased production of war materials tended to accentuate the inflationary tendency all the more. This growing difficulty found open expression in the coal miners' strike which started on May 1. The strike was soon temporarily called off and it is now considered likely that the Government will agree to a $2 increase in wages on terms which may save its own face, it is true, but as uneasiness is not confined to coal miners, the Government's acquiescence in the increase of wages and its consequent recognition of an increase in the prices of manufactures would push inflation a stage further. That is to say, American inflation will then pass from its present initial stage into its regular stage.

THE VOICE OF NIPPON
A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Hirata's Shinto

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

What is the essence, succinctly stated, of the Way of the Gods which Hirata Atsutane has preached in his 1,000 volumes of essays and lectures? We will quote some of his characteristic sentences throwing light on the question.

"The Way of the Gods," says he, "is the true way—the way which all human beings at all worthy of the name should observe and diligently pursue all the days of their lives; for it is the way which makes for the prosperity of the people, assures the greatest power and prestige of the country as well as the happiness of each individual person."

Now then, what is this august "Way" which we may observe all our lifelong days and be happy, prosperous and so forth?

Answers Hirata: "This way is very easy and simple, otherwise it is not the true way. All of you have been taught in the past by false philosophers and ignorant Buddhists (Hirata had a perfect genius for villification, for calling names, to which we can hardly hope to do full justice) to consider the true Way as something very difficult, abstruse, complex, beyond the power of ordinary intelligence. Take, for instance, the mystic meditation of Zen Buddhism, Teishi school of Confucianism with its cobwebs of metaphysical doctrines. These are all falsehoods, or only Satanic attempts at throwing dust in your eyes. Don't believe a word of what they said, but return to the Way of the Gods which is eternally true, and which is so simple to understand and so easy to follow that all the true-born Japanese are actually pursuing it without knowing that they are doing so."

Kan-Nagara-no-Michi

"It is this," he goes on, "Keep your mind pure—sincere—as you keep your body clean. 'Kegare' (uncleanliness of body and mind) is the one thing hateful in the eyes of the gods. Serve your lord and your parents (the former loyalty and the latter filial piety) faithfully; love your wife and children and beget as many children as you can and work for the welfare of posterity. Behave kindly to your relatives and be on harmonious terms with them. To your friends be faithful, and to your servants generous. And thus be mindful of the enduring prosperity of your family. Such is the precept, as taught by the Gods, and it is, in other words, what we call 'Kan-nagara-no-michi.'"

"How do I know, you may ask," Hirata goes on, "this is the Way of the Gods? I know it by reading in the ancient books of this country, or what are acknowledged as such by the best scholars—like my revered teacher, Motoori Norinaga—which embody the words and acts of the Imperial ancestors from the Sun Goddess down, and I know it is the best way there is between heaven and earth because I have found by careful study the ways of the barbarian countries to be wrong and wicked. 'Kan-nagara-no-michi,' as defined in the book, means to follow the way of the Gods or to possess in oneself the way of the Gods."

Hirata, as we all know, was not a mere hide-bound dogmatist or a pietistic fanatic. There was much of dogmatism and piety in his make-up, to be sure, but he was a great scholar deeply read in all the learned books there were to be found in his day upon philosophy and religion, and he was ready to carry his fight into the camps of his enemies and fight with their own weapons.

In his "Shizu-no-Iwamuro"—a book on medical practice—written in 1810, in his 34th year, he made his famous challenging remark, what he called his "five-point-big-words: First, Confucians don't know Confucianism; 2, Buddhists don't know Buddhist religion; 3, Shintoists don't know Shintoism; 4, commentators on poetry don't know poetry; 5, physicians don't know medical science."

Three Bonzes Outwitted

To Hirata this was no mere irony or braggadacio, but a plain statement of fact. Any one least acquainted with the social conditions of his time, or the status of Jusha smug in their well-paid orthodoxy, bonzes lolling in worldly comfort and numerous privileges, and doctors no better than fan-carriers of rich and powerful, would not have wondered at his "big words." But the Buddhist priests and orthodox scholars and the others whom he attacked did not quite like his outspoken criticism.

One day three bonzes, apparently more remarkable for brawn than brain, called on Hirata at his home, ostensibly to "hear his highly-esteemed opinion," but intending in fact to punish him for his bad words against the priesthood, first with words, and, if words failed, with the fist. As the discussion proceeded, none too smoothly, Hirata, hitting on an easy way-out, begged his visitors' leave to recite a Buddhist sutra, and when he was through, he said, "In the sutra I have just recited I have purposely wrongly read three passages, which your Reverences, as followers of the Lotus, must of course have noticed, and I beg you to point out those mistakes." Of course, they could not, and therewith ended the interview a fiasco. It is a well-known fact often cited about Hirata that he had in his lifetime read three times over the voluminous sutra "Issaikyo," which in bulk is said to be 10 times as large as the Old and New Testaments—a feat which very few Buddhists of his time could boast.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By Asataro Miyamori

Masatomi Oyo (1880—)

Oyo is a poet and writer of several literary books.

Tokimune the Regent

Tokimune ga Gen no tsukai wo
 kireru toki
Tatakai wa haya Nakara kachi ni
 keri.
When Tokimune had killed
 The envoys of Kublai Khan,
The war was won halfway
 Already by Japan.

In the thirteenth century Kublai Khan, Chinese conqueror, despatched some envoys to Japan, arrogantly demanding her to pay him homage. But Hojo Tokimune, the Regent, caused them immediately to be beheaded. The angered conqueror sent a powerful fleet to invade Japan; but owing partly to Japanese bravery and patriotism, partly to a terrific tempest, it was completely annihilated.

The above verse refers to the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941.

The Empire of Japan

Ama zuto Hino moto no kuni Tama-
 boko no
Michi wo sekai ni Hiromubeki
 kuni.
The Empire of Japan
 Is destined to expound
The path of righteousness
 To all the world around.

When Seriously Ill

Osanaki hi Dai bungo wo Yumemi-
 shi wo
Oite yaminureba Namida nagaruru.
In my boyhood days I dreamt
 That in the world of letters I
 should rise;
But now that I am old and ill,
 Big tears well up fast in mine
 eyes.

British Brutality in India

Toyo ni Oh ohkami no Osanago wo
Tori-kuu oto no Ima no tataki kamo.
Hark! in the Orient
 Even now is audible
The loud noise of a monster wolf
 Devouring innocent babies.

Kusabe Nangai (1883—)

Nangai is a printer. He has published a book entitled "A Trip Through Kii."

Fruits of Wisdom

The mind is found most acute and most uneasy in the morning. Uneasiness is, indeed, a species of sagacity—a passive sagacity. Fools are never uneasy.—Goethe.

* * *

Let him that would move the world, first move himself.—Socrates.

* * *

Sincerity and truth are the basis of every virtue.—Confucius.

* * *

What helps luck is a habit of watching for opportunities, of having a patient but restless mind, of sacrificing one's ease or vanity, or uniting a love of detail to foresight, and of passing through hard times bravely and cheerfully—Victor Cherbuliez.

* * *

Ideas are like beards; men do not have them until they grow up.—Voltaire.

* * *

One man's word is no man's word; we should quietly hear both sides.—Goethe.

* * *

A grateful dog is better than an ungrateful man.—Saadi.

* * *

Wicked men obey from fear; good men, from love.—Aristotle.

* * *

Joys are our wings; sorrows our spurs.—Richter.

* * *

When thou forgivest, the man who has pierced thy heart stands to thee in the relation of the sea-worm, that perforates the shell of the mussel, which straightway closes the wound with a pearl.—Richter.

* * *

The greatest poem is not that which is most skillfully constructed, but that in which there is the most poetry.—L. Schefer.